# The New-York Times.

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## NEW-YORK POLITICS.

### The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

### CONCLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

### Nomination of a State Ticket and Election of Delegates to Charleston.

### Changes in the State Central Committee.

### THE RESOLUTIONS.

### The Opening Scenes of the Convention on Wednesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

My letter of yesterday, in which mention was made of the fighting-gang brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, may in some part have prepared you to hear of violence and outrage both within and around the Democratic State Convention. But the scenes which actually transpired last evening, and in the forenoon of to-day, far exceed anything which even the names given might have led those knowing the parties to expect. It was known in New-York, on the 11th and 12th, that FERNANDO WOOD had offered free tickets to Syracuse and back, with money for "refreshments," to all the most dangerous characters of the City who could be relied on, or were thought reliable, to forward his interests. He had a large acquaintance with that class of gentry who are known as "traveling on their shoulder," and all such as made application were heartily welcomed and furnished with the sinews of war. Among the parties so furnished with money and tickets, or enlisting as amateurs in the proposed free fight, there might be seen in FERNANDO'S rooms, and following him around the streets, such men as Red-headed TOM HEN FERRIS, NEELY or CORNELIUS WOOD, JIM CARPENTER, ANDIE SHEEHAN, Spanish LEWY, JIM WILLETT, PADDY BURNS, BEN RAY, Soldier FLYNN of the First Ward, DAN LYNN, PADDY DUFFY, JIM HUGHES, the Benicia Boy, and some two dozen others of the like kidney but of less note. Several of these did not appear to like the position they were compelled to occupy, and asserted in various companies that, though paid for being there to "see fair play," as FERNANDO termed it, they would not strike a blow on any side except in self-defence or on justifying provocation. JIM HUGHES, the Benicia Boy and Spanish LEWY were understood to occupy this position, but the remainder of the gang gave no evidence of not fully participating in the truculent purpose for which they had been hired and brought up.

The first overt act of ruffianism occurred last night in the bar-room of the Voorhies House about 11 o'clock. One of FERNANDO'S adherents, ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB by name, was very tipsy, and kept shouting, each time he had his glass filled, "The health of FERNANDO WOOD!" Two countrymen, apparently employed on the Canal, were annoyed by this interruption of their conversation, and when called upon by PLUMB to join him in his reiterated toast, they very curtly turned round, one of them saying, "Oh, shut up; we've had about enough of FERNANDO WOOD, and are sick of him." Upon this, and without further provocation, two of WOOD'S fighting men, ANDIE SHEEHAN and Red-headed FERRIS, at once dashed on the provincials and a free fight began. FERRIS got his man up into a corner and hammered away, apparently without doing any mischief, except a profuse flow o blood from the countryman's nose and lips. ANDIE SHEEHAN, more fortunate, tumbled his man with a dexterous trip, and then smashed one of the heavy bar-room chairs across his head. The chair was broken into little pieces—the man was perfectly stunned; and again and again, as he strove to rise SHEEHAN rushed forward, mashing his knuckles into the prostrate man's face. Meantime, either the Sheriff or one of his deputies rushed forward to separate and arrest the combatants; he was a big man, probably weighing two hundred pounds, but just as he passed in front of a pillar, BEN RAY hit him in the corner of the mouth and knocked him head-foremost into the opposite corner of the room. His cheek and lips were terribly mashed—as *he* thinks, by a slung-shot or brass knuckles—but as it seemed to me, with a fair blow of the naked fist. These exploits accomplished, Red-headed FERRIS went straight up stairs to WOOD'S room, and ANDIE SHEEHAN made tracks in the direction of the railroad station, but the train for New-York had just passed. BEN RAY vanished immediately, but all three were present again this morning in WOOD'S retinue, and no arrests have been made within the public knowledge.

The fact is, and it may as well be said here, that the local authorities of Syracuse have shown a disposition rather to foment than restrain the violent demonstrations which they were given fair warning would be attempted. At the doors of the Hall, hired for the use of the Convention by the State Central Committee, a very insufficient police force was stationed by the Mayor, who also refused to increase the number when properly applied to for that purpose by gentlemen who saw reason to apprehend an organized attack. This numerical insufficiency would not have been of so much consequence had the officers on duty shown a desire to discharge their duties honestly—but such was not the fact; and while the State Central Committee strictly confined tickets of floor-admission to delegates and contesting delegates, the policemen or watchmen on guard appeared to have a private understanding with NEELY WOOD by which they let in all members of the WOOD gang who were pointed out by NEELY, and certified as "all right" by that individual. In this way, as your regular reporters will undoubtedly have telegraphed, about eighteen or twenty minutes before the time appointed for the opening of the Convention, WOOD was present at the foot of the platform, surrounded by some thirty or forty of his short-boys, his contesting delegates from the City, and it may be one-half or a third of the regular delegates to the State Convention, who had gone there thus early, apprehensive of some trouble in getting in.

Of the scene which then transpired the pen can furnish no adequate description. WOOD, looking frightfully pale and nervous, stood at the right-hand corner of the platform, surrounded by his body-guard, and sending DAN LYNN (of Poole-murder notoriety) on frequent errands. At exactly 11¾ o'clock he pulled out his watch, opened it, looked round hurriedly, and gave the word "Begin," in a hoarse whisper. Upon this a stampede took place, a shout was raised, and a voice from the middle of the cohort nominated Mr. G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, for temporary Chairman. At once ALVORD, who had been stationed near the chair on the platform, took his seat, began pounding with the mallet, and declared himself elected. Shouts, yells and hisses resounded through the hall and the majority of provincial delegates at first seemed to consider the whole thing a hoax, or good humored joke, got up prior to the meeting of the Convention by a handful of New-York City rowdies. In a manner similar to the nomination of the Chair, ROBERT H. SHANKLAND of Cattaraugus, and J. B. HALL of Schoharie, were appointed Secretaries; and then a resolution was introduced by C. D. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, declaring that both the Tammany Hall and Fernando Wood delegations should be admitted to seats in the Convention. Of the speech made by JOHN COCHRANE in reply to this—a speech in which he reminded the assemblage that it was *but* an assemblage, no roll-call having been made, nor any other steps taken to prepare it for business—you will have received a full report before this reaches you. He distinctly declined to recognize the organization made as any organization of the Convention which had been called to meet there. At 12 o'clock precisely, PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, on behalf of the State Committee, when the venerable JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, was moved to the chair, and JOHN B. SKINNER of Wyoming, and Mr. HALL, were appointed temporary Secretaries. This gave us now one real and one bogus Chairman, two bogus and two real Secretaries, and two different sets of speakers, moving different sets of resolutions. The combat thickened visibly, and all the elected delegates, with the exception of some seven or eight, began moving away from that side of the floor on which WOOD stood. Just at this moment a rush was made at the Chairman, Mr. STRYKER, and NEELY WOOD, a relative of FERNANDO WOOD, an appointee in the Custom-house, hurled Mr. STRYKER from the platform, at the same time striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head. STRYKER fell forward, and might have had his neck broken, but for the fact that he was caught by some delegates below, who broke the descent of six feet over which he had been thrown. This was the turning-point of public opinion, and even the fighting-men of FERNANDO WOOD'S retinue began to feel ashamed of their business and their leader. A motion was then made by JOHN COCHRANE, in view of this outrage, to take a recess for one hour; whereupon all the regular delegates, with the exception of seven or eight, withdrew, and the bogus assemblage under ALVORD had full swing for that space of time.

Such being the main facts of the case, it would be impossible to convey a just idea of the incidents which marked the course of events. Of the retinue around WOOD, numbers were armed, and brandished pistols, but, happily, no shots were fired, and no blood shed. Public opinion rushed against the movement into which WOOD had entered, and the Dickinson delegates of the State were vehement in demanding of ALVORD that their names should not be used on any of his Committees, nor in any other manner which would appear to countenance these outrages.

At a quarter after one, the recess being finished, the Convention regularly organized reassembled, and on call of the roll it was found that but FOUR delegates out of the whole *one hundred and twenty-eight* were prepared to countenance WOOD'S attempt and movement! DICKINSON and all his friends were bitter in denouncing it; and when such prominent Dickinson men as BARTLETT of Broome, VAN VALKENBURGH, JOHN BURNHAM, the venerable Judge BIRDSALL, GILBERT S. LYON, HENRY S. RANDALL, and other men of like proclivities, responded to their names, they were loudly cheered both by the Convention and galleries. Very soon a procession appeared, at the head of which walked DANIEL S. DICKINSON and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who seemed to think it necessary to give this physical-presence refutation to the charge of sympathy with the ruffians who had disturbed the meeting in the morning. Loud and long-prolonged cheers hailed their entrance, and as they walked up the middle aisle both received heartier and more cordial pressures of the hand than they have felt for many years in Democratic circles. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared on the platform, took his seat beside the Chairman, and finally delivered a speech, in which he denounced "the attempted trickery, overreaching and outrage" of the Fernando Wood assemblage in the morning. The speech was happy, characteristically filled with Scripture quotations, and served abundantly to show that the Sage of Binghamton is opposed to the fraudulent alteration of either political or commercial invoices.

From this moment the best feeling prevailed, and the eloquent prophecy of JOHN COCHRAN, that "all former divisions of the Democratic Party shall be buried in this pitfall which a traitor dug for the Convention," stands something more than a fair chance of being realized.

These matters over, the Convention appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, and adjourned to 4 P. M. to hear the result. On reassembling, every single delegate responded to his name, and put himself right on the record, with the exception of THOS. G. ALVORD and —— SMITH. SHANKLAND, one of WOOD'S Secretaries, being amongst the number of those who returned, and being admitted only by favor, the alternate from his District having taken the seat to which he was entitled when SHANKLAND failed to answer to his name. On motion of JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, a Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed, of which Mr. CLANCY was made Chairman. It should have been mentioned previously that the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, for Permanent President, with the usual array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, all of whom were unanimously appointed. The great question for the Convention to decide, in relation to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, was brought forward by Mr. KERNAN, of Oneida, who offered a preamble and resolutions that a Committee of two from each Judicial District should be appointed to report four delegates at large, and two from each Congressional District for appointment by the Convention. Mr. BIRDSALL, of Seneca, moved to amend, by making the Committee consist of one from each Congressional District. Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, moved to postpone the whole subject until after the November election, but this was voted down by 92 to 31, and the original resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Fernando Wood assemblage have hired another hall and, as I write, there are bands of music parading the town in honor of this "victory." But two elected Delegates are with him, and all the Dickinson men are acting in cordial harmony with the regular Convention. There may be more rowdyism to-night, but I hardly expect it, as the Wood men have entirely lost spirit, and all feel that FERNANDO is now actuated by desperation and revenge, and not by judgment.

In haste, HEADQUARTERS.

### Telegraphic Report of the Proceedings.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The statement that the Convention was originally called to order precisely at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SMITH, of Monroe, was not based on any actual knowledge of the exact time, but on a supposition of the reporter, from the motion, that the hour had arrived. The subsequent debate shows the views of the delegates on that point.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Suffolk, desires to deny, emphatically, that he ever intended to substitute Mr. WOOD in his place if the Mozart Hall delegation had been ruled out of the regular Convention, or ever authorized such an assertion.

The statement of certain special correspondents, that the fight at the Voorhees House was between Tammany and Mozart parties, is entirely incorrect. The parties engaged in that row were some of the Wood men and some Syracuse rowdies who had insulted them.

The following is the State Central Committee appointed by the Convention, presided over by Mr. ALVORD.

*First District*—C. P. Schermerhorn, Benj. Ray.
*Second District*—Jas. Souther, W. Radford.
*Third District*—Matthew McMahon, J. O. Hasbrouck
*Fourth District*—John Cramer, Orville Clark.
*Fifth District*—Jno. A. Green, Jr., W. Baldwin.
*Sixth District*—N. J. Sands, Chas. Kohler.
*Seventh District*—Albert G. Wheeler, A. J. McCall.
*Eighth District*—Harry Wilbur, G. P. Eddy.

A paper strongly protesting against the outrages of the Wood party yesterday is in circulation. It is signed first by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and EDWIN CROSWELL, and will include the leading representative Hards in the State.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15—1 P. M.

The resolutions are not yet reported. They strongly affirm the rights of American citizens, native or adopted, all over the world, and the duty of the Government to protect them; denounce the profligate expenditure of the Opposition on the Canals, and recommend economy; regret the necessity of the two million and a half loan, but approve its indorsement by the people as the debt exists; declare in favor of leaving to the Courts all matters justly belonging to the judicial tribunals that relate to the Territories of the United States, and declare that Congress has no power to legislate Slavery into the Territories, or a slave-code for the Territories, or to prohibit the South from her just share in the benefits of the territory; indorse the National Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law, but urge the Democratic voters to get registered.

The resolutions were prepared by JOHN CLANCY, and have been concurred in with much unanimity by the Committee.

### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. The President, WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, announced that the first business in order was reports of Committees.

Mr. SHEA, of Richmond, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of admitting ORVILLE ROBINSON as delegate from Oswego. Report accepted.

Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS called attention to the report from the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, which stated that the Benicia Boy was in Syracuse with Tammany Hall Delegates. This appeared in the *News* and another equally reliable paper, the day before the Convention met. Every person knows that the Benicia Boy was with WOOD or the Mozart Hall party. He did not take part, so far as he observed, in the fight, but he was brought up by them. The paper he alluded to also stated that ANDY SHEHAN and PAT. MATTHEWS were with Tammany men. It was false. SHEHAN was with WOOD, and he had been on the platform and leaped down among the Delegates whenever the Wood men wanted aid. PAT MATTHEWS, to do him justice, was not here at all. These are the men who have for years made trouble at Tammany Hall, and against whose ruffianism Tammany Hall has had to fight. It has been reported for years that he (RYNDERS) has headed the rowdies of Tammany. Against who? Against himself? It is now stated that he brought up these rowdies here. One was as true as the other. These men were brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, and part of the programme was to kill him, (RYNDERS.) They were to shoot him from behind, and this is why they had drawn pistols and knives upon him. If it had not been known that he was armed, he would have been killed on the floor. A Wood man had acknowledged this to him. It was also said in the *News* that WOOD was the first choice of the Hards. This was a foul aspersion on the Hards that were, for no such distinction exists now. The Hards would never fix their choice on a man who would bring here hired assassins to murder a man in daylight. He wanted the whole State to know that it was against these cut-throats that Tammany had been forced to contend beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant in New-York. The man who knocked Mr. STRYKER off the platform was one who had come with others to make a riot in Tammany Hall, and been shot in the shoulder there. He came here now hired by FERNANDO WOOD to break up this Convention, and murder the Chairman if necessary. He appealed to all Democrats whether there had ever been so disgraceful a scene in a Convention before. He hoped there never would be again, and there never would, if this man and his assassins are ruled out of the party.

Mr. STRYKER, of Oneida, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers. Adopted.

Mr. RYNDERS said that, as there is only one candidate in the field, and as the desire of the whole Convention was to renominate Judge JOHNSON, the present able Judge, he moved that ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON be unanimously declared the candidate of the party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Applause followed, and Judge JOHNSON was unanimously nominated. The result was received with loud cheers.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, nominated DAVID R. FLOYD JONES as a candidate for Secretary of State. [Applause.] He desired to say, as Mr. JONES appears as the nominee of a body that met in a private room at a hotel last night, that such nomination was made without his knowledge or consent, and was repudiated by him. [Cheers.] He commented on the public services and private character of Mr. JONES, and expressed the conviction of the Democracy of New-York and Queens, that his name would add strength to and secure victory for the ticket. [Applause.]

H. S. RANDALL, of Cortland, read the following letter from GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

DEAR SIR: When the Democratic party of the State of New-York did me the high honor two years since, to place me at the head of its victorious column, I publicly stated, in accepting this distinction, a determination which it now becomes proper to re-announce. I request that if my name be presented to the State Convention, of which you will be a member, you will say that, faithful to my resolution in 1857, I respectfully decline a renomination.

Truly yours, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Mr. HYATT, of Westchester, moved that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES be nominated unanimously. Carried by acclamation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RANDALL moved that SANFORD E. CHURCH be nominated unanimously as the candidate for Comptroller. [Loud applause.]

Mr. J. B. CRAIG, of Kings, stated that it was the intention of the delegates from Kings to present the name of ALFRED M. WOOD for this place, but in view of their high appreciation of the services of Mr. CHURCH, and their hearty concurrence in his renomination, they withdrew their candidate's name. [Applause.] SANFORD E. CHURCH was then renominated with loud cheers.

Mr. RYNDERS moved the unanimous nomination of LYMAN TREMAINE for Attorney General. [Applause.] Mr. TREMAINE was nominated amid loud cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Canal Commissioner. The following names were proposed:

W. J. Skinner of Herkimer, Thomas S. Gray of Warren, S. W. Odell of Fulton, Jason Clark of Jefferson, A. H. Miller of Tioga, R. Keys of Clinton, and James H. Sherrill of Washington.

PETER CAGGER withdrew the name of JAMES H. SHERRILL, who was not a candidate.

Mr. KERNAN, on behalf of Mr. SKINNER, desired to say that because a bold, bad man chooses to get together a band of desperate and bad men, and make use of a good man's name, it should not injure the latter. Mr. SKINNER repudiates the men who made use of his name last evening, and stands where he ever stood, with the united Democracy of the State.

On the first ballot Mr. SKINNER received 80 votes, and was declared unanimously nominated.

Mr. STRYKER moved that ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL be unanimously renominated for State Treasurer. Carried with loud applause.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved the unanimous nomination of VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND for State Engineer, [loud applause,] and the motion was adopted.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Prison Inspector. The following were named after speeches by Messrs. RYNDERS, COCHRANE, KERNAN, STETSON, and others, in favor of their several candidates: ANTHONY M. PAINE, of Delaware; E. S. ELDERKIN, of St. Lawrence; ANDREW SMITH, of New-York; E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester; ROBERT BAMBER, of Oneida; and B. E. MILLER, of Westchester. On the first ballot the numbers stood:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Elderkin | 39 | Smith | 34 |
| Bamber | 25 | Paine | 14 |
| Sutherland | 5 | Miller | 4 |
| Clark | 2 | | |

On the second ballot, the names of Messrs. PAINE and MILLER were withdrawn.

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| Elderkin | 52 | Smith | 35 |
| Bamber | 26 | Sutherland | 5 |

The names of Messrs. SUTHERLAND and SMITH were withdrawn, Mr. RYNDERS stating that the New-York delegates withdrew the latter for the sake of harmony, and thanked the Convention for the support given to their candidates.

On the third ballot Mr. ELDERKIN was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., of Yates, was named by DAVIS A. OGDEN.

After some remarks DUNCAN S. MAGEE moved the nomination be unanimous. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved that the delegates from the several districts name two members each as State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

A recess for thirty minutes was then taken.

On the reassembling of the Convention after the recess, the President announced the State Central Committee for the year.

The alterations are as follows:

*First District*—Peter B. Sweeney in place of Daniel E. Sickles.

*Second District*—Aaron Ward, of Westchester, in place of E. Haight; and James Craig, of Kings, in place of Edmund Driggs.

*Third District*—F. C. Laflin, of Ulster, in place of C. L. McArthur.

*Fifth District*—Willard Johnson, of Oswego, in place of H. C. West.

*Seventh District*—L. A. Ward, of Steuben, in place of C. B. Walker.

*Eighth District*—A. P. Launing, of Erie, in place of Mr. Vandervoort, deceased.

The remainder are the same as last year.

JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, elected at a crisis in which not only the traditional principles of Democratic Government, but the integrity of the Union itself, were threatened by powerful sectional combinations, has justified, by its action and by the wisdom and patriotism which have characterized its domestic and foreign policy, the choice of the Democracy and the verdict of the nation.

*Resolved*, That we approve and reiterate the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform as the true creed of the Democratic party, and that we deny the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation, in convention assembled, to add to or abridge this creed of the party. This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body to exclude the South from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a Congressional slave code as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency.

*Resolved*, That when by the act of naturalization the subject of a foreign State becomes a citizen of the Republic, and throws off all political duties with the allegiance he has disclaimed, he becomes entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, should have the protection of our flag abroad equally with the native-born citizen, and at home enjoy equal rights; and that we regard the claim of any foreign Power to the service of any such citizen as an assumption to be resisted by our Government; and that we regard the course of the Republican Party and its Representatives in Massachusetts, in excluding the naturalized citizen from the right to vote or hold office except after new probations and trials, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of the age in which we live.

*Resolved*, That as to the calumny put forth against the Democratic party by the Republican Convention recently assembled, in regard to the reopening of the African Slave trade, we point the people to a sufficient refutation in the vote of the Democratic members of Congress North and South upon the motion of Speaker ORR denouncing any such act, and to the other demonstrations of public sentiment that show that the Democracy of the South, as well as of the North, are opposed to a policy so disastrous and indefensible.

*Resolved*, That the canals of this State, under prudent and honest management, would have become a noble monument of the enterprise, power, and wealth of New-York, conferring upon her citizens the blessings of a magnificent commerce and of ample revenues; that under Democratic policy and control they would have been completed without burdening the State with an oppressive debt or visiting upon its citizens onerous taxation; that the financial incompetency and reckless profligacy of the opponents of the Democracy have wasted and squandered the funds provided for the public works, brought the finances of the canals into disorder and ruin, and these great channels of commerce incompleted, overwhelmed with debt, upon the verge of bankruptcy, and menacing the people with hitherto unequaled taxation; that the only remedy for these financial calamities and against oppressive taxes, and the only hope for the completion and prosperity of the Canals, is in rescuing them from the imbecility and corruption which have marked their management in the hands of the opponents of the Democracy, and in restoring them to Democratic control and to the integrity of the administration which characterized them in the hands of BOUCK, EARL, BRONSON, FLAGG, and the other fathers of our original canal policy.

*Resolved*, That the attempts of Republican officials to evade and nullify the financial provisions of our State Constitution against the increase of debt, by the ingenious but dishonest contrivances of borrowing money to pay the interest on the Canal Debt, thus increasing the debt at the rate of doubling it every ten years, is a flagitious departure from sound financial policy and just constitutional constructions, threatening the people with enormous debt and oppressive taxation; and that the Democratic State Officers, in arresting this corrupt and corrupting policy, deserve the approbation and support of the tax-payers and the people of the State.

*Resolved*, That upon the Democratic Party has always been the main reliance of the creditors of the State for the preservation of its faith and credit, and the fulfillment of its obligations; that while we condemn the recklessness and profligacy of our opponents in creating a floating debt in clear violation of the Constitution, yet, as we cannot consent that innocent persons should suffer by such wrongful acts of the State, we are in favor of discharging these obligations by the adoption of the loan law to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That to the Democratic Party the people owe that system of internal improvement which has given to New-York its commanding position as a commercial State, and to the same party they owe the clause of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of the Canals, and declaring that they shall remain the property of the State for ever; that those who have embarrassed those works by useless expenditures, and are accumulating debt, with its inevitable attendant, grinding taxation, as is for the purpose of depreciating and rendering them unpopular, are the same partisans with whom the suggestion originated for the sale of this great patrimony of the people to a combination of irresponsible lobbymen.

*Resolved*, That though the law imposing the necessity of registration upon the electors of our State originated in a bargain which the Republican Party made in disregard of its avowed principles, and is oppressive, unconstitutional and offensive to the laboring classes, and we fear an encouragement rather than a hinderance to election frauds, it is still the duty of every Democratic elector to take steps to enrol his name, and those of his neighbors, in order that no Democratic vote may be lost by this attempt to trammel the suffrage, and to embarrass and restrict the citizens in the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That the fatal and treasonable declaration of WM. H. SEWARD, that there exists between the sections of this Union an "irrepressible conflict" which can only terminate in the absolute domination of one and the subjugation of the other, by the suppression of its domestic institutions, and its political and social degradation, is one of those revolutionary threats aimed not only at the Constitution and the Union of these States, but at Republican institutions everywhere, which should call together the patriotic masses of all the States in one common effort of resistance.

Mr. W. J. SHEA moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. LEMUEL STETSON could not suffer the motion to be put without expressing, in the fullness of his heart, his warm and entire approval of these noble resolutions. Let them be adopted with one unanimous aye, and the flag of the Democracy would triumph in the State. The resolutions speak boldly the sentiments of the Democracy of the North. The interpretation given to the Cincinnati platform is not the interpretation of New-York alone, but of the solid and united Northern Democracy. This great sentiment must and will prevail, and at Charleston we shall find that the Democracy of the whole Union, South as well as North, will combine in this true interpretation of the platform and the principles of the party. The resolutions speak the voice of the united Democracy of New-York, and their adoption will send a thrill of satisfaction through the heart of the entire Democracy of the State.

Mr. D. A. OGDEN indorsed the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Clinton. They had now a platform upon which every Democrat could stand. The platform was, indeed, made a long time ago, and upon it have stood our greatest and best men. He remembered who it was that had part in making the Baltimore Platform years since—he now sleeps beneath the sod of St. Lawrence, and the Democracy of the Union say "Peace to his ashes." That platform had been taken to Cincinnati and reënacted there. It is reënacted here now. Upon it the Democracy have marched to victory, and upon it will march to victory again. The resolutions speak boldly, as they should, the sentiments of the Democracy of New-York at this eventful and interesting time. He did not intend to make a speech, but he did with all his heart second these resolutions, for he felt that with them the Democracy could carry the noble ticket they had today nominated, and go down to Charleston with the influence that the State of New-York ought to exercise in the councils of the nation. He never felt inclined to go into a conflict with so much spirit and energy as now, and he could say that with these resolutions the Empire State would be redeemed.

Mr. D. S. MAGEE spoke warmly in praise of the resolutions, which had been formed on the sound and solid principles of party alone.

Here there were loud cries for Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, who came forward on the platform amidst loud cheers.

Mr. TREMAINE made a lengthy, able and eloquent speech, and when he sat down the Convention rose to their feet and gave him round after round of applause.

The President announced the following Committee to submit the names of the Charleston Delegates to the Convention:

Dist.
1. Messrs. Fremont and Sweeney, of New-York.
2. S. Smith of Putnam, and T. Farren of Kings.
3. Mr. Hardenburg of Ulster, and Peter Cagger of Albany.
4. Mr. Cushney of Montgomery, and L. Stetson of Clinton.
5. L. Kernan of Oneida, and J. Earll of Onondaga.
6. W. Halsey of Tompkins, and D. C. Bates of Otsego.
7. Thomas Y. Howe of Cayuga, and S. Birdsall of Seneca.
8. Dean Richmond of Genesee, and H. J. Miner of Chautauque.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 4 o'clock, P. M., a further adjournment till 9 o'clock took place the Committee on the Charleston delegation not being prepared to report.

The Committee was in session all the evening until 9 o'clock, and at that hour it was again called to order, when Mr. CHAMPLAIN, of Allegany, moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and to act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and in case any one of its members shall be appointed a delegate to any other organization, and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, as it is hereby empowered to supply vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and greeted with cheers.

PETER CAGGER, from the Committee on the Charleston delegation, reported the following as the list:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Dean Richmond, of Genesee; alternate, John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
The Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann of New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Schuyler Crippen of Otsego.
The Hon. Delos DeWolf, of Oswego; alternate, the Hon. A. G. Danby, of Oneida.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

*First District*—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Tunis G. Bergen, of Kings.
*Second District*—H. McLaughlin, of Kings; Francis B. Spinola, of Kings.
*Third District*—John Y. Savage, of New-York; Wm Miner, of New-York.
*Fourth District*—John Kelly, of New-York; M. T. Brennan, of New-York.
*Fifth District*—Isaiah Rynders, of New-York; Edmund Driggs, of Kings.
*Sixth District*—John Cochrane, of New-York; Anthony Dugro, of New-York.
*Seventh District*—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New-York; Wm. N. McIntyre, of New-York.
*Eighth District*—Edward Cooper, of New-York; Andre Froment, of New-York.
*Ninth District*—Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester.
*Tenth District*—Benjamin H. Edsall, of Orange; John C. Halley, of Sullivan.
*Eleventh District*—Wm. F. Russell, of Ulster; George Beach, of Greene.
*Twelfth District*—Theodore Miller, of Columbia; Henry Staats, of Dutchess.
*Thirteenth District*—David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer; Moses Warren, of Rensselaer.
*Fourteenth District*—Erastus Corning, of Albany; Peter Cagger, of Albany.
*Fifteenth District*—John Titcomb, of Saratoga; Charles R. Ingalls, of Washington.
*Sixteenth District*—Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton; Sidney Lawrence, of Franklin.
*Seventeenth District*—James C. Spencer, of St. Lawrence; L. Carryl, of Herkimer.
*Eighteenth District*—Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady; David Spraker, of Montgomery.
*Nineteenth District*—Samuel North, of Otsego; Alexander H. Burhans, of Delaware.
*Twentieth District*—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida.
*Twenty-first District*—John F. Hubbard, of Chenango; Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandt.
*Twenty-second District*—Luke D. Smith, of Oswego; Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison.
*Twenty-third District*—D. C. West, of Lewis; Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson.
*Twenty-fourth District*—James P. Haskin, of Onondaga; John J. Peck, of Onondaga.
*Twenty-fifth District*—E. P. Ross, of Cayuga; Aaron Griswold, of Wayne.
*Twenty-sixth District*—W. W. Wright, of Ontario; D. A. Ogden, of Yates.
*Twenty-seventh District*—Henry D. Barto, of Tompkins; Charles Hulett, of Chemung.
*Twenty-eighth District*—C. C. B. Walker, of Steuben; A. J. Abbott, of Livingston.
*Twenty-ninth District*—S. B. Jewett, of Monroe; B. G. Gilkeson, of Monroe.
*Thirtieth District*—Marshall B. Champlain, of Alleghany; Henry J. Glowneki, of Genesee.
*Thirty-first District*—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans; A. H. Eastman, of Niagara.
*Thirty-second District*—John Hudson, of Erie; Alpheus Prince, of Erie.
*Thirty-third District*—John C. Devereux, of Cattaraugus; Hiram J. Miner, of Chautauque.

After the reading of the list, which was attended by cheers.

Mr. DUNLAP, on behalf of the Delegation of the Niagara District, said their unanimous choice was SANFORD E. CHURCH and Dr. EDDY, of Niagara. He thought it arbitrary for the Convention to overrule their wishes.

Mr. KERNAN appealed to the Convention whether such a Committee as this, enjoying the entire confidence of the Convention, when after mature and protracted deliberation they present a unanimous report, it should not be entitled to weight. They had labored hard to please all. They had carefully examined all claims and views, and acted honestly and impartially. The names should not be sifted, for they were chosen as the best and ablest representatives of the State to the National Convention.

After some further discussion, a motion to insert the name of Dr. EDDY was lost by a large vote, and the report adopted unanimously amid loud and long-continued applause.

JOHN CLANCY moved a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had presided over the Convention.

Motion carried unanimously.

Cries of "Cochrane," "Cochrane," "Cochrane."

Mr. COCHRANE did not appear.

Mr. CARRYL, of Herkimer, moved the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the State. Adopted.

ISAIAH RYNDERS moved to print the proceedings in a pamphlet form. Adopted.

A Delegate inquired what provision had been made for alternates?

THE PRESIDENT—None that is in the knowledge of the Chair.

The Convention then at 10:45 P. M. adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the ticket and nine more for the platform.

The delegates mostly left by the midnight train.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

### The British Minister in Costa Rica a Party to the Revolution.

### The Revolutionary Movements in Carthagena, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Reliable information received in official circles leaves but little doubt that Sir WM. OUSELEY was a party to the revolution in Costa Rica. Having failed to induce President MORA to assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had rejected, it is believed he then determined to lend his influence to the revolutionary movement. The objectionable clause in the treaty related to the Mosquito Indians, a subject in which Nicaragua alone was interested, and, therefore, President MORA thought the point should be settled between England and Nicaragua to the satisfaction of those directly interested before he assented, otherwise his signature would be used in an effort to control President MARTINEZ. Thus matters stood when the revolution took place, and Sir WM. OUSELEY, hastening from Cartego to San José, immediately recognized the new Government in complimentary terms. It is also said that the British Minister was the only foreign representative there who did not tender to President MORA his sympathy. The Secretary of the Legation paid his respects and tendered the hospitalities of his house to the *incarcerated* President. How MORA could have accepted his kindness under the circumstances, one would be at a loss to imagine. Instructions are being prepared for Mr. DIMITRY to meet the exigency of the case.

In alluding to the revolutionary movements in Carthagena, the papers make mention of the Government troops. This should be understood as applying only to State troops, as the Federal authorities have in no way interfered or been interfered with. Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the Federal Government can take no part in a revolutionary movement in any of the States—aimed only at the State government. Q.

[FROM HE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The recent convention between Great Britain and Guatemala, defining the boundaries of Balize, does not threaten a disturbance of our peaceful relations with England, nor embarrass the settlement of our Central American differences.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT arrived here this morning, and in the course of the day called on the President and other officers of the Government. He came on business relative to the San Juan Island dispute. The present indications are that he will be ordered thither—the condition of affairs in that quarter being considered such as to require the services of a man of his well-known character for prudence in all his official movements, to prevent a possible collision between the United States and British forces, pending the settlement of the question by the two Governments, as in the Northeastern boundary difficulty.

The leave of absence to Com. STEWART, to enable him to visit Europe, having expired, he has been, it is said, officially informed that it would be gratfying to the Navy Department if he would resume the active command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. This mark of high respect is in accordance with the act of Congress, which bestowed on him the title of "Senior Flag Officer," in recognition of his distinguished services and merits. As he never disobeyed an order, it is thought he will not decline the invitation now extended to him.

Secretary FLOYD has been advised by his physician to take the route to Old Point on his way to Washington, and will leave the Springs in a day or two for that purpose. His health is somewhat improved.

### Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET—DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Massachusetts Democratic State

## ENGINEERING ABROAD.

**The Great Floating Derrick for Raising Sunken Vessels—An American Invention—A Brig and a Steamboat Lifted Out of Water Together—Description of Its Peculiarities, Uses and Operations.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

Among the many scientific works that are attracting attention abroad, the mammoth derrick, which lifts a thousand tons at a pull, is the lion at the present writing. Nor does it attract the popular wonder alone, for the highly scientific manner in which it works is much admired by the profession. It is the invention of Mr. ALBERT D. BISHOP, a well-known American engineer, and was built under his direction for "The Patent Derrick Company," recently formed in this city. This Company has made an arrangement with the Insurance Companies and underwriters of London and Liverpool, which secures to it 75 per cent. of the net salvage proceeds from all vessels and cargoes sunk prior to this agreement, and raised by its machinery. The New-York Floating Derrick Company, which has annually paid over 20 per cent., also several other American Companies operating under Mr. BISHOP'S patent, have raised upwards of four hundred sunken and stranded vessels. The steamer *Ericsson*, of 2,200 tons, which, it will be remembered, sank off the Jersey Coast some years since, was lifted to the surface of the water by a derrick of only 300 tons capacity. But the great derrick, with a capacity of 1,000 tons, will raise to the surface the largest ship ever sunk, pump it out at the rate of 60 tons of water a minute, and hold it fast till it is either put into floating condition, or stripped of its valuables. All it requires is a good hold, and this it can get, deeper than divers ever sounded. As to ordinary vessels of 1,200 or 1,400 tons, whose actual weight would be within the capacity of the great lifter, it would simply pick them up from the bottom, carry them ashore, and land them high and dry on the dock. It would in half an hour lift 40 first-class locomotives altogether, or the hull of the *Great Britain*, and deposit its burden on the deck of the *Great Eastern*.

Such being the enormous capacity of this engine, a glance at the wrecking statistics will reveal an ample field for its labors. On a single day in 1851, one hundred and seventeen vessels were wrecked on the British coast. An average of five years gives 1,025 wrecks a year, comprising upwards of 150,000 tons of shipping, valued at eleven and a quarter millions of dollars. Among these on all frequented shores are many rich merchantmen and costly steamers; the salvage on one such prize would almost pay for the whole lifting machinery. Besides all this, such derricks would find ample and remunerative employment in lifting vessels off shores and over bars, in launching great ships, in unloading and transporting heavy cargoes from dock to dock, in hoisting boilers, engines and masts, and in careening vessels for repairs, and they will have a clear field and prove of inestimable value in raising sunken rocks, and in erecting marine structures. Their scope of operation is almost unlimited. Coast and river works of the greatest magnitude and of the most vital importance may now be erected at a cost which would have hardly purchased the necessary apparatus a few years ago, since the capacity of these machines is not a mere dead lift. Locomotion at a good speed, great stability in all weather, enormous pumping power, which can be exerted at a great distance from the engine itself, the universal functions of a lifting and swinging crane of variable power, and every required convenience of application and adjustment, are all combined in this gigantic sea king, whose achievements more than realize the fables of old.

The machine consists, first, of a flat bottomed boat of 257 feet length and 90 feet beam, or about the length of an ordinary steamship, and 12 feet broader than the *Great Eastern*. The depth is 14 feet, the draft of water is only 4 feet, the bow and stern are sharp, the ground-plan is rhomboidal and resembles a compositor's type case, being divided into 87 water-tight departments, 14 feet square, extending from the bottom to the deck. The whole of this structure is of heavy boiler iron. Bulwarks, some 7 feet high, surround the deck. In the centre of the deck, lengthwise, and near one side of the vessel, is erected a pier, at the top of which is a boom extending over the water on the side where the weight is to be lifted, and over the deck on the other side. The pier and boom resemble a cross, and constitute the derrick proper. A wrought iron arched truss of 65 tons weight passes from stem to stern, two trusses of 50 tons each cross the deck diagonally, and two more immense trusses pass under the legs of the derrick. The object of them all is to distribute the weight of the derrick and its load equally over the whole deck, and to enable the vessel to resist the leverage of the derrick. The pier is composed of three wrought iron legs, forming a tripod, each 80 feet high, and weighing, together, 65 tons. They are surmounted by a horizontal plate or disc, near the edge of which is a trough filled with cannon balls. A similar plate rests on the balls. On the top plate lies the boom. The balls between the plates are simply rollers, so that the boom can swing round like a crane. To illustrate its action, place a row of marbles all round a dinner plate, in the grove or depression near its edge; put another plate bottom upwards on the top of the marbles; the top plate can then be revolved around its own centre with very slight friction, under a great weight. The boom or cross is a girder of wrought iron 120 feet long, projecting 60 feet each way from the pier and weighs 80 tons. Surmounting the boom is a king-post or cylinder of wrought iron, 60 feet high, 7 feet in diameter and weighing 60 tons. From its top to the ends of the boom extend massive iron cables. The end of the boom over the deck is fastened directly to the deck by cables when mere lifting and no swinging is required. But when weights are to be transferred from the sea to the deck, or thence to the dock, these cables from the boom are fastened to a car which runs on the underside of a circular railway extending round and fastened to the legs of the tripod or pier. As the boom swings, the car rolls with it. Suspended in a row from the other end of the boom are 10 sets of gigantic, iron fourfold pullies. The chain cables working in them pass along the boom over fixed rollers down to the deck, and under similar rollers along the deck to their ten respective "crabs," which stand in a row on the side opposite to the derrick, and by which they are hauled in. All or a part of the pulley or lifters may be worked at once, as circumstances require. The crab is a massive frame, holding a windlass consisting of a shaft attachable by a clutch to the main shaft from the engine, and two other shafts so geared to the first that they move more slowly. The two last shafts are simply grooved rollers a foot in diameter, standing say four feet apart. The pulley chain passes around the pair of rollers (not each roller separately) several times, and thence into the hold below, but is not fastened to the rollers. The chain has such great friction on the rollers that it will either raise the weight, stop the engine, or break; it cannot slip. If the ordinary windlass were used it would have to be of immense diameter to hold several hundred feet of chain, while if the chain were to wind upon it in two or more layers, it would jerk, bind, and give trouble generally. The two rollers revolve with and upon the periphery of the wheel which drives them, so that their rolling friction is reduced to the minimum. Altogether these crabs are extremely well designed and adapted. In the middle of the vessel, and attached to the shaft moving all the crabs, are two oscillating steam engines of 30-horse power, each with Barran's cup-surface boilers, the latter being under the deck.

So far we have a tractive power of 1,000 tons on the 10 sets of pulleys. But suppose them to be attached to a sunken ship of that weight? After a few hundred tons had been exerted, our huge derrick, vessel and all, would begin to careen, and would ultimately pull itself over upon its beam-ends, the sunken ship sticking in the mud as before. Here comes in the chief feature of the improvement. The entire hull, as we have seen, is a honey-comb of water-tight compartments; those on the side opposite the derrick being capable of holding 1,700 tons of water. Two pair of steam-pumps, of two feet stroke above each, capable of throwing 60 tons a minute, *fill up these compartments* from the sea, as fast as the strain on the pulleys increases, so that the sunken vessel on one side, and the water cells on the other, just balance each, and the empty compartments under the derrick hold the whole mass afloat. The entire draft of water in this case will be only nine feet. The pumps also throw out the water as the strain decreases. One of their most useful offices will be to free stranded ships.

How to propel this great craft was not a simple question. There not being draft enough for eithe, screws or paddles, an old device was rejuvenated viz.: On each side two skeleton drums, resembling two paddle-wheels, were placed, one near the bow and the other near the stern. Over these pass endless chains, on which are secured the floats or paddle-boards, some twenty-four being immersed at a time. So the vessel crawls like a centipede at the rate of seven knots an hour. The four propelling engines are of eighty horse-power each, and are entirely under the deck. It is evident that this craft cannot be easily wrecked, for its width will prevent its capsizing, and, although seas may sweep its deck, they cannot break through nor strain it, for the entire hull is a girder of almost immeasurable strength. Should it collide and fill half its compartments, the rest will keep it afloat.

It having been impossible to secure a large vessel near London, on which the giant could try its hand, its only experiment has been the lifting of a couple of smaller ones. Six of the pulleys were secured by chains, forming a cradle, under an old brig of 300 tons, weighing some 270 tons, and drawing some ten feet of water. In fourteen minutes it was raised about twenty feet in the air; the engines making ninety-four revolutions per minute. A small iron steamboat, weighing sixty tons, was then run underneath, and attached to the suspended brig. The engines being again started, both vessels were raised high in the air, presenting a singular spectacle never before witnessed. The derrick sank but thirteen inches under this increased body of 335 tons. This is, perhaps, the greatest weight ever raised at a dead pull. Only a year or two since, there was no little excitement in New-York over the raising of a sixty-ton boiler into a ship by a single, fixed derrick. The machinery is so arranged as to be quickly and easily handled by a few men, and the entire demonstration on this occasion was satisfactory.

The method of raising a sunken ship would be as follows: The derrick being on one side of the ship, an accompanying steamer takes out two chains, and, dropping them so wide apart as to embrace both stem and stern of the sunken ship, returns them to the derrick. A new instrument here comes into use. It is a bar of iron five feet long, with large holes in both ends, and a pear-shaped mass of iron, weighing a ton and a half, suspended from the middle. Both chains having been passed through one of these "divers" at one side of the sunken ship, and through another at the other side, both divers are dropped to the bottom, and tend to draw together and hold the chains under the ship. By hoisting more on one chain than on the other, one end of the ship may be raised a little, and the sticking of the mud thus overcome by a great leverage. When one end is raised, the other chains are similarly slipped under, without the aid of living divers, till they form a cradle under the ship, which is then lifted bodily, the pressure of the water of course assisting, till it reaches the surface. It is then either pumped out, carcened, made tight and set afloat, or held up and towed into ten or twelve feet water, or if it weigh less than 1,000 tons, deposited on the dock.

The measurement of the great derrick is 5,000 tons. Its cost was $250,000—equal to that of a first-class Sound or North River steamer. It is soon to be tested on the coast, in raising a sunken steamship. I may then have occasion to tell your readers about its actual working performances, and of the sights presented by a ship suddenly brought to the surface after it has lain for years at the bottom, with its treasure and its dead.

TUBAL CAIN.

## ENGLAND.

**The Queen—Italian Affairs—Troubles about Marriage in Royal Circles.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1859.

The Queen and royal family left town, to-night, for Scotland. Her Majesty, who suffers much from heat, has always had a desire to avoid in traveling the *desagremens* of a long journey by day. Those about her have hitherto succeeded in dissuading her from resorting to night trains, from a sort of vague apprehension of their being more insecure, as well as from the necessary delay and exposure incident to any break-down in an unfrequented place during the night. Fortified by the almost universal practice of Continental royalties, however, Queen VICTORIA has this time chosen her way of wayfaring, and made her northward progress last night without any hindrance or casualty, as the telegram assures the world this afternoon.

The members of the Cabinet were unexpectedly summoned to meet yesterday in town, in consequence of important communications received in the course of the last few days from the French and Russian Governments in relation to the settlement of Italy. The nature of the propositions has not, of course, been suffered to transpire

An offer of marriage has been recently made by the Duke of RUTLAND to the Princess MARY, sister of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The Princess, who no longer boasts of the charm of *premiere jeunesse*, and whose affability and good humor are deemed her chief attractions, does not conceal her wish to accept her only suitor. The Duke is neither a very wise or a very handsome man; but he is very rich, very well bred, and very amiable. In short, he would probably make her an excellent husband, and she would make him an excellent wife. Nevertheless, it seems it must not be. The consent of the parties themselves is, under the circumstances, not enough. By the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, passed some ninety years ago, to gratify the tyrannic will of GEORGE III., no member of the reigning family can legally contract matrimony without the assent of the sovereign personally declared. Her Majesty's ideas of the ascendancy which her notions of State policy ought to have in all matters of the kind, are somewhat like those of her grandfather, resolutely refuses to allow any mingling of royal blood with that of the loftiest of her nobles. The fear of seeing some of her own innocent offspring follow the example of her uncles and grand-uncles, governs her absolutely; and the requisite license has been consequently refused to her unhappy cousin, who appears destined to wither and pine in the fruitless stem. Such are some of the incidents of monarchy as established by statute amongst us.

**Fatal Accident in Delaware County.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ANDES, Delaware Co., N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

Mr. THOMAS FLYNN, of this town, was accidentally killed in this village on Saturday, 10th inst., under the following circumstances: He was returning from Sidney Plains with a load of 110 bushels of oats, when at the head of Mr. HENRY DOWIE'S milldam, near the lower end of the village, he lost his hat by a sudden gust of wind, and while seeking to recover it his horses became frightened and ran. Mr. FLYNN was thrown from his seat, and fell between the horses, the wagon passing diagonally over his back and shoulders. Although the ribs were broken from the back-bone and his breast bone crushed in, he rose and ran about two rods after the horses, called out once, and fell forward on his face. He never moved or spoke afterward, and died in less than 10 minutes. Mr. FLYNN was a young man of good character, and had by his perseverance, industry and economy acquired a considerable amount of property. He leaves aged parents, some brothers and sisters to mourn his untimely end, and they have the heartfelt sympathy of all who have their acquaintance. D.

**Dog-berry Law.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Somebody has written for RUSSELL, Chief Judge of the General Sessions, a verbose opinion to the effect that a dog is property, and accordingly this is made the subject of an elaborate puff of the "brother jurist" by the *Herald*. The opinion and the puff are exceedingly valuable, when it is remembered that the Revised Statutes distinctly affirm dogs to be property; and title 17 of the 20th chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes devotes 36 sections to "dogs," speaking of them as taxable property, and using the phrase "owner of dogs," &c. No lawyer possessing a set of these volumes ever doubted the proposition. Will the Supervisors furnish the Judge with the last edition of the Revised Statutes, in order that we may not have valuable law "thrown" (as well as editorial "physic") "to the dogs."

CANIS MINOR.

The Town Council of Berlin have just subscribed £1,600 to a foundation in honor of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travelers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his life.

## POLITICAL.

The Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS publishes in the Baltimore *American* a correct synopsis of his recent speech on the occasion of accepting the American nomination for Congress, and adds that the report which appeared in the *American* was so garbled as to have totally misrepresented him. Taking Mr. DAVIS' certified copy of his speech, we find in it the following *resumé* of Administration corruptions:

"It embraces the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, worth $400,000, by the Secretary of War, through unfit agents, to political partisans, without notice, secretly and illegally, and the retention of the Secretary in the Cabinet. It embraces the purchase of Willett's Point by the same Secretary, through political partisans, for $200,000, which only a few weeks before he had refused at $100,000 as too extravagant a price under all the strange circumstances detailed in Mr. HASKIN'S report. They approve all the corruptions and abuses exposed in the conduct of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and in the Navy Department; the brokerage of political influence to secure contracts; the scandalous partition of patronage in the Brooklyn Navy Yard among New-York members of Congress, known, allowed and enforced by the Secretary of the Navy; the live oak contracts; the contracts for machinery; the purchase of coal—all made a fund to be distributed by political influence, irrespective of the public interest; the Patterson letter and its indorsement; the commissions allowed out of the profits by Government contractors to agents influential in getting them; the converting of Navy Yards into reservoirs of votes for doubtful districts. There are other revelations of similar character that have not diminished the confidence of Maryland Democrats in the integrity and patriotism of the Administration."

Gen. WRIGHT, Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, made a speech on the 14th, inst., at ratification meeting in Newark. After acknowledging the "debt of gratitude" which the party had laid upon him in his nomination, he proceeded to denounce the Republicans, whom he designated in indirect terms, as "woolly-heads," and avowed himself an enemy of the Maine Law, a friend of the Court of Chancery, and an advocate of the exemption law and of the Free School system. Pursuing the history of his private life, he defended himself against the attacks of his opponents; declared that if his enemies had said "he was one of the roughs," they were not far wrong, for "he was confident they would find him one of the roughest customers they had had to beat in a long time;" and added, in reply to a certain class of strictures upon his conduct, that "if he had visited places of doubtful propriety, it had had been to secure some poor unfortunate, and make him a good citizen." On questions of national interest, the General expressed no decided opinions, his speech being chiefly personal, not to say unpolished and vulgar.

MILTON WHITNEY, Esq., State Attorney for Maryland, having accepted a renomination for that office from the American Party, publishes a long address in the Baltimore papers. This address dwells with emphasis upon the prevalence of crime and disorder in Baltimore, and vindicates himself from the responsibility of the non-punishment of criminals, on the plea that the office of State-Attorney is subordinate to the Criminal Court, and that the evils justly chargeable upon that tribunal cannot properly be laid to his charge. He produces a vast array of statistics to prove that a great deal of crime has met with condign punishment during his incumbency of office.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, having received the permission of HARPER & BROTHERS, republishes Senator DOUGLAS' manifesto entire, and appends the following comments:

"Mr. DOUGLAS' essay can be regarded in no other light than as an incendiary document, calculated to produce nothing less than a repetition of the anarchy and bloodshed which has lately disgraced the soil of our territories. We publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative men of the whole country against this last and most dangerous phase which Anti-Slavery agitation has yet assumed."

The Democracy of Genesee County met at Batavia Sept 10, to elect a delegate to the State Convention, and improved the occasion to denounce the Central Railroad Company in unmeasured terms. The following was among the resolutions adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the next Legislature to pass a law making it a felony for any corporation to offer any legislative, executive or judicial officer of the State, or for such officers to receive, any free pass or other gratuity whatever under any pretext and under all circumstances.

An Opposition rally for Mr. OLDEN, Republican candidate for the New-Jersey Governorship, was held at Newark, on the 14th. Addresses in support of the ticket were made by Messrs. J. P. JACKSON and others and a plan of organization was adopted. It is announced that Col. PETER I. CLARK has declined the "Straight American" nomination, and favors the election of Mr. OLDEN.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, which has hitherto favored the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, regards his article in *Harper's Magazine* as rendering it impossible for the South to support him. Still it protests against hasty action on the part of the Southern Democracy in regard to candidates.

Mr. OLDEN, Opposition nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, accepts the nomination in a letter dated Princeton, Sept. 9. The acceptance is a model of brevity, consisting of an epistle of precisely eleven lines. Mr. OLDEN says he accepts, "sincerely hoping that those to whom for their good opinion I am so much a debtor, may never regret the confidence they have placed in your obedient servant."

The Hon. JOSHUA HILL accepts the American nomination for Congress, from the Seventh District of Georgia. He declares that the South asks for no bounties, but demands an economical Administration. This reform, he adds, must be effected, or "deep-seated disaffection to the Government will pervade the land."

The Worcester, (Mass.) *Transcript* avers that the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS of Worcester, Gen. WHITNEY of Springfield, and other prominent Massachusetts politicians, have deserted the Administration for DOUGLAS.

The Washington *Star* most positively denies the rumor that a Democratic Committee is now in Washington, engaged in the work of franking political documents.

Messrs. DENNISON (Republican) and RANNEY, (Democrat,) opposing candidates for the Governorship of Ohio, are busy canvassing the State in public debates.

The Massachusetts Americans have resolved to hold a State Convention at an early day, to nominate a State ticket and choose a State Central Committee.

The Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., is announced to make eight or ten speeches in Minnesota, during the pending canvass.

**Kansas Politics.**

RESULT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH—ITS EFFECT ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION—A POLITICAL ROW—THE APPROACHING CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST—FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM MISSOURI.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

On Monday last an election was held in this city for municipal officers, and resulted in the reëlection of Mr. DENMAN as Mayor by a small majority, not exceeding thirty.

The Republicans elected the Recorder, Marshal, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Assessor, and six of the twelve Councilmen, and are very much elated at their success in reducing the Democratic majority of last year from over 200 to less than 30.

Mr. DENMAN is the strongest man the enemy could have put in nomination for the Chief Magistracy of this city. Desperate efforts were made to secure his triumphant election; and it was accomplished by a meagre majority. The teamsters of the firm of RUSSELL, MAYOR & Co., numbering over a hundred, were brought down from the Government fort to assist the Democrats.

The Republicans admit that they have been cheated out of the election, and can prove fraud sufficient to throw out the vote of the Fourth Ward, which will secure a majority for their candidate, Mr. KELLOGG. They have not yet fully determined whether to do it or not. The fighting element in the party say "the Democrats have cheated us again; let them enjoy the advantage until such time as we are ready to go to the polls to prevent illegal voting at all hazards."

This election proves that upon a fair vote the Republican Party is in the ascendant in this city, which has been considered the stronghold of the Democracy. The present indications are that this county will ratify the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority. A division in the Democratic Party exists in reference to the new Constitution.

The St. Louis *Republican*, the oracle of the Democrats in this Territory, comes out in an article favoring the ratification of the new Constitution, which takes the enemy by surprise, and creates a division among them.

The Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, the acknowledged leader of the Douglas wing of the Democracy in Kansas, on Monday evening last addressed the Republican Club at Lawrence, in favor of the immediate ratification of the new Constitution. The old border-ruffian wing of the party will work and vote to secure its rejection, but all to no effect, for it will be ratified by at least 5,000 majority.

The contest between PARROTT and JOHNSTON, for Delegate to Congress, will be an exciting one. JOHNSTON, the Democratic nominee, is a strong man; he will poll a large vote, carry this county, the only one he is sure of, but PARROTT will carry the Territory by about 2,000 majority, and receive the certificate of election. The people of the gold regions of Western Kansas are determined to stand aloof from a participation in the above election. They repudiate all connection with us, and express their will to elect one of their own men to represent them in Congress, as a new Territory or State, under the name of Jefferson.

Last Saturday evening, while the Republicans were holding a meeting in the open air, on the corner of Second and Delaware streets, the Democrats in a torchlight procession came down the street and attempted to march through and break up the meeting. The Republicans did not yield, and the Democrats then made an effort to force their way through, in a very rough manner, using their clubs for the purpose. A severe fight ensued between the two parties, and a few shots were fired, paving-stones used, and soon the Democrats were rushing pell-mell down Second-street, amid a shower of brickbats, throwing away their torches, and presenting a somewhat hurried and grotesque appearance. Several were injured on both sides, but none seriously.

The western or border counties of Missouri are rapidly becoming depopulated of slaves. A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour through those counties, says that nearly every building, fence, and post presented glaring placards offering rewards for the recovery or recapture of fugitive slaves, "who are supposed to have gone into Kansas!" The slave-traders are about buying up slaves "born and raised" in Missouri for the Southern market, and many of them dreading its honors are smart enough to run away. JACQUES.

**The Crusade Against the Sunday Laws—Letter from the Editor of the Sunday Mercury.**

NO. 17 GILSEY BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As I never had the honor of your personal acquaintance, I am not quite sure that professional courtesy justifies me in soliciting, at your hands, a single moment's attention. As I am now, and have been from the period at which I attained my majority, connected with the public Press, I do not like to be held up to the world in a false position—do not choose to be held responsible for the acts of others over whom I exercise no control.

In the attempt which was commenced a year or more ago to get up a crusade against the Christian Sabbath, (and to further which, the periodical to which I am allied, and of which I am a joint proprietor, has labored,) I have had no hand or agency. Far from it, I at the outset *protested* against, have continued to protest against it, and shall *continue to protest*, so long as I remain on the margin that separates an intelligent being from the fanatic, the madman and the fool.

The laws of the State of New-York, denounced by the party which assembled at the Volks Theatre the other night, in reference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, are neither oppressive, injudicious, or irrational; and are most ably and correctly summed up in the annexed extract, which I copy from the TIMES of to-day.

"We should be giving this demonstration (the meeting at the Volks Theatre) much more importance than its merits, if we were to enter upon any elaborate refutation of its falsehood or any correction of its multitudinous mistakes. It assumed, as does the *Herald* habitually, that we have State laws enforcing the *religious* observance of the Jewish Sabbath; and it demanded the absolute repeal of all such laws upon grounds of personal right. Nearly every one of its resolutions—twenty-two in number—either asserted or implied that the Sunday laws compel a certain reverence for Sunday as a sacred day. One of them demands for "infidels and atheists the same recognition and protection as Professors of Jewish, Christian, or any other doctrine." It is very evident that these zealous gentlemen have never read the laws in question, or that they utterly misconceive their scope and purpose. The State has never attempted to enforce any special views of the Sabbath or to constrain any body to observe or regard it as a religious day. Our legislation upon the subject seeks different ends and rests upon a different basis altogether. With a humane regard to health and morals, the people enact that their public servants shall be exempt from toil one day in seven; that civil contracts shall be void and legal processes suspended; that labor shall cease, and the din of ordinary business and diversions, incosistent with universal repose for a weary, work-worn population, shall come to an end. To secure to all the benefits of this provision, whatever invades the public peace or depraves public morals, or tempts to revelry and crime, is forbidden. Disturbances of peaceful worshipers, of whatever faith, are also prohibited. And that is the whole of it. The inalienable *civil right* to periodical rest is secured, and the proper enjoyment of the boon protected. There the laws stop. All beyond is in the domain of conscience, which no civil statute attempts or pretends to invade."

Never were words better uttered or more appropriately conceived, and I respond warmly to each and all of them. The abolition of the Sunday laws of this State is not called for by any existing exigency; and I am old enongh and sufficiently schooled in experience to know that there cannot be found among our free electors one man out of fifty who would vote for their expurgation.

The entire clamor that has been engendered in reference to the Sunday laws had its origin in the unquiet minds of two or three degraded and depraved individuals, who have most unworthily put on and worn the vestments of the Priesthood, and who now seek popular preferment by appealing and pandering to the passions and the lusts of the very worst classes of society.

An attempt has been made by demagogues of a very *small calibre*, aided by reckless fools and blackguards, to identify our adopted German population with this scheme to denounce the Sabbath and render nugatory the fondest and most cherished hopes of Christianity. I think I am pretty well posted in reference to the German sentiment on this subject, and I do not hesitate to say that there cannot be found, among that large class of people, one man out of ten who, either as a disciple of LUTHER, CALVIN, or as an adherent of the Church of Rome, is not opposed to the desecration of the Sabbath, instituted by our fathers and sustained by our laws.

I am no fanatic. I make no claim to exclusive religious zeal; and think, with others, that every day should be regarded as a season to be devoted to the service of God and man, with a due respect to civil and religious duties. The Government of the United States recognizes nothing in the shape of religion or religious observance. The Constitution leaves us in the condition of pure Atheism! The framers of that "string of glittering generalities," wisely left religion alone; and, for one, I am content to have things remain as they were and are; but I am not disposed to engage in a crusade which, in any event, must prove futile and contemptible, and which, if the public mind were alarmed, would call to the field myriads of bayonets to suppress it. Where is the fool to be found who will idly imagine that the congregated Churches of this country, embracing probably nine-tenths of our population, will consent to see their Sabbath converted into a day of rioting and debauchery?

It is of no consequence to the world what the opinions of one so obscure and inoperative as I am, may be; but as my reputation as a man, my character as a writer, and my pecuniary resources are equally and alike involved in the subject in question—as I am totally misrepresented by the Press, of which I am an Editor, and which through some, to me, unexplained means, has been made the organ of folly, falsehood and ribaldry, I respectfully ask you to suffer me to be heard through your columns.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your very obedient servant,
S. S. SOUTHWORTH, otherwise
John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas,
Editor New-York *Sunday Mercury*, &c., &c.

**The Mule Contract—Sale of Mules in Utah.**

*From the Missouri Democrat.*

CAMP FLOYD, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

In my last I promised to give you some of the particulars of the manner in which the great mule sale was conducted. After the arrival of Mr. HOLLIDAY and the development of the fraud perpetrated upon the Government by the contract for the furnishing of flour to the army in Utah, it was whispered around that developments would be made in a few days that would startle us still more than the flour contract. As days flew on and nothing came to light, the rumor was forgotten, as one of the many that emanate from the prolific brain of some one of the numerous camp followers.

At length an advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Valley Tan*, announcing the sale at public auction of two thousand or more mules. This, as may be supposed, set the people of the Territory on the *qui vive*, and many a good dollar that had lain for years hidden from the light of day, was brought forth for the purpose of purchasing teams. As the day of sale approached, rumors were thick that Mr. HOLLIDAY was to be the purchaser of the mules. An order had been received from the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster-General of this Department, stating that *Mr. Holliday's notes were to be received as cash for all purchases that he might make.* The auctioneer, it is said, received secret instructions to "knock down" all mules to Mr. H. when they had reached a certain figure. So strictly was the rule enforced that much remark was made by outsiders, and one of the auctioneers refused to have further connection with the matter. Upon these terms Mr. HOLLIDAY became the purchaser of over one thousand mules, valued at about $175,000, but for which he gave his notes to the value of about $100,000. These mules could have been sold to residents of this Territory for cash, for the sum first stated, but Mr. H. gets them upon a credit at a little more than half their value.

I have authority for stating that Mr. H. has a contract to supply the Government at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, with one thousand mules, at his own price. Now many thousand dollars could have been saved had Government sent these mules to that point on its hook. Twenty herders would have delivered them at that point at a small cost, just the same that it would cost them at this post; but no, they must sell them at a reduced price to Mr. HOLLIDAY, and let him drive them there and sell them back to the Government at a large advance. Would it not have been fully as well to have given Mr. HOLLIDAY sixty or a hundred thousand dollars to drive them to Oregon at once? Even this would have saved the Government several thousand dollars paid as auctioneer's fees. Could I get at the bottom of this trick, it would cause the people of the entire country to open their eyes and raise their voice *en masse* against so flagrant an outrage.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. William E. Robinson and wife, of this City, having stopped at Coleraine, Ireland, on their homeward trip after a tour on the Continent, were entertained on the 23d August at an out-door festival at the Giant's Causeway. The Coleraine *Chronicle* states that a large number of guests were present at the entertainment, and that an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McConachie, who visited the United States in 1852. In response to a toast in his honor, Mr. Robinson made a speech, reviewing his early life and returning thanks for the cordiality of his reception. He declined the compliment of a public dinner at Portrush.

Prof. Winlock, late Superintendent of the American Astronomical Ephemeris, has been detached to fill a vacancy in the corps of instructors in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and that work has once more been placed in charge of Capt. C. H. Davis, the original Superintendent. His late colleagues presented a silver pitcher to Prof. Winlock on his retirement.

Two native Africans were married in Chatham (England) in August, after the Christian manner. The groom was J. P. L. Davies, a native of Sierra Leone, and a merchant at Lagos, and the bride Matilda Serreno, of Lagos, who has been for the last few years in Chatham, under tuition. The bride was dressed in a white moire antique, with a rich lace scarf, white chip bonnet, trimmed with white, with a deep blonde fall.

There are no further accounts of Mr. John Mitchel's movements, (says an English paper,) but, as his popularity has been sadly damaged by his insane career as a journalist in the United States, he is pretty certain, should he venture upon Irish soil, to meet with but an indifferent reception from many of his former disciples and admirers.

The Rev. Henry M. Baird, late of Princeton College, has been elected to the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of New-York, to succeed Prof. Howard Crosby, who has removed to Rutgers College, New-Jersey. Mr. Baird is known as the author of a volume on *Modern Greece*.

One of oldest the women in Connecticut is Mrs. John Thompson of Stratford, who completed her 95th year on the 8th inst., and, on the anniversary of her birth, celebrated the occasion by visiting her old friends and descendants in Bridgeport. She is the mother of 13 children, and nearly 100 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

M. Garneau is on the point of publishing a new edition of his *Histoire du Canada*, considerably augmented in consequence of his having had access to documents not previously within his reach. Thus (says the Toronto *Leader*) the French portion of the history of Canada is in a fair way of receiving ample elucidation.

An enterprising Missourian has just explored the Black River region in Southeast Missouri, a district hitherto almost unknown in consequence of the lack of traveling facilities. He has taken a contract to open the navigation of the river, and has ordered a boat to be built at Pittsburgh, expressly adapted to the purpose.

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that Mehemet Ali Pacha, who has arrived at Constantinople from Marseilles, after having visited the principal cities of Europe, proposes to open his saloons to European society, which is considered a remarkable act of innovation on the part of a high Ottoman functionary.

A Toronto paper has the following: "It is rumored that the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Head is about to be raised to the Peerage, as a mark of value which his sovereign places upon the services which he has rendered to the British Crown in these Provinces, and especially in Canada.

A letter from Dartmouth College says that on the evening before the departure of Prof. Sanborn, for St. Louis, where he is to take a Professorship, Col. Dewey presented him a gold-headed cane, as a token of regard from his neighbors and townsmen.

The oldest man in Newbury, Mass., is Mr. Noah Noyes, aged 89. Despite his age, he is hale and hearty; has cut 2,500 weight of hay this season, and went berrying one day last week.

The Monticello Lodge of Odd Fellows, in Virginia, have presented to Past Grand Master Evans a gold-mounted walking-stick, cut from the Jefferson estate.

Sir Culling Eardley and Lieut. Davidoff (of the Russian Navy) are among the arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel in this City. Madame Gazzaniga and the family of Com. Shubrick are at the Everett House.

**The Anti-Sunday-Law Meeting.**

IRISH NEWS OFFICE, No. 100 NASSAU-STREET, N.Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Perceiving my name in your journal of this date as Vice-President of a meeting held at Volk's Garden last evening, you will oblige me by allowing me to state, through the TIMES, that I was not present, and that, though entirely approving of the object for which the meeting was convened, I cannot at all indorse all the resolutions passed at it.

Your obedient servant,
R. J. LALOR.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says of affairs at Yale College, that ground has been broken for the new College Gymnasium; that important changes have been made in the College regulations; that the morning prayers and recitations will hereafter take place after breakfast, when the young gentlemen may be supposed to be in a more devout frame of mind; and that the evening prayer has been abandoned altogether. The candidates for admission are more numerous than ever.

## LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

The September Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge NELSON. The appeal calendar was taken up and called nearly through before any case was found ready for argument to-day, although almost all "would be ready to-morrow." Finally, however, two cases were found ready, and the rest of the calendar was put over till to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Davies.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COMPTROLLER.

*James S. Gregory* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case there seems to have been a misapprehension of the facts by Judge Gould when granting the first order directing the Comptroller to erase certain names from the assessment list, in regard to a sewer lately constructed on Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

It appears that the plaintiff felt himself aggrieved, and, by his counsel, Mr. Patten, made application, some time since, to have his name struck from the list. This application was made before Judge Gould, in July last, and his order granting it was so drawn as to direct the Comptroller to cancel the assessment as against the entire list of property-holders along the line of the sewer. This Mr. Haws thought a misapprehension and a mistake on the part of the Court, and he did not therefore obey it, holding that the Court could not make such an order on the application of the plaintiff alone.

A *mandamus* commanding the Comptroller to comply with the order of Judge Gould was allowed on Wednesday. Whereupon he made application, by the Corporation Counsel, to have the order of Judge Gould so modified as to affect only the assessment against the plaintiff, he only having applied for relief.

This application was now granted by Judge DAVIES, the order of Judge Gould so modified, and the plaintiff's name erased from the assessment list by the Comptroller.

ORDER OF ARREST.

*Theodore W. Young and F. V. P. Tallmadge* vs. *Oscar Johnson.*—The plaintiffs, on the application of Mr. D. M. Dewitt, their counsel, obtained an order of arrest against the defendant, on a charge of conversion.

The morning papers set forth that the defendant was an agent of the plaintiffs to collect moneys, and that he had collected a considerable sum which he had not paid over, although it had been repeatedly demanded of him.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

*Henry Desboys* vs. *Dudley Persse.*—This was a charge of seduction and *crim. con.*, upon which the defendant was arrested and held to bail. The parties reside in Brooklyn.

The complaint alleged that the defendant had seduced the wife of the plaintiff, and had had intercourse with her after her marriage.

The answer denied all knowledge of the marriage between the plaintiff and the woman alleged to be his wife, and averred that any intercourse between the defendant and that lady was with the knowledge and privity of the avowed husband; that the lady in question at the time or times indicated in the complaint, was a prostitute, and supported herself as that class does.

Motion was now made by the defendant for a commission to California and Ireland, to take important testimony in his behalf and for his defence. This information, as to the materiality of the evidence proposed to be taken and the affidavit recited, was elicited from the alleged wife who had been seduced.

The motion was opposed by plaintiff's counsel

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *Athenæum* says: "Sculpture is at last secure of a home in England, her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Horticultural Society having finally agreed; and the works at Kensington will be proceeded with as soon as the money is subscribed. Of this there is little doubt. The council of the Horticultural Society, at their last meeting, accepted the terms as altered by her Majesty's Commissioners to meet the views expressed at the general meeting of the Society. Already the council have received notice of munificent donations from her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and of the Prince of Wales and the younger branches of the royal family becoming life members—and 230 other ladies and gentlemen have put down their names and the names of their children as life subscribers, and have also subscribed for debentures various sums, amounting together to above £20,000; so that, with donations, life members, and debentures there is already promised above £30,000."

The Washington *Star* says: "For some time past the Agricultural Division of the United States Patent Office has been receiving a large number of applications for seed from sundry post-offices in Arkansas and Missouri, which, from the similarity of the handwriting, appear to have all been written by the same individual, though affixed to each application were various signatures. The Department discovering this fact, very properly refused to forward the seeds asked for, thinking it highly probable that the farmers of the vicinity from which these letters were mailed had been imposed upon by some one claiming to be an agent for the distribution of seed The matter will be inquired into.

On the night of the 3d of September a horrible murder was committed in Columbia County, Ga., on a negro man named Marshal, the property of David L. Curtis. The witnesses before the jury of inquest testified that Marshal stated, on his dying bed, that he was waylaid, and that by a certain white man, in the public highway, near Reedy Creek, while on his way to Mr. Benjamin Berry's, where, it is supposed, he was to be married to a girl belonging to Mr. Berry. Though the jury did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict a white man, still there is but one opinion in the neighborhood about the matter.

More riots among "striking" laborers are announced from Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh *Journal* says: "An affidavit was made, on Saturday, before Mayor Weaver, by Samuel Johnson, in which he charged Wm. Walker and others with riot. He was returning from his work, in Chartiers township, on Friday, and while passing along was attacked by the defendants with stones. A warrant was issued, the parties arrested, but the prosecutor not appearing the case was laid over for further hearing. The difficulty originated in the fact that Johnson would not join in the coal strike."

The Toronto *Globe* gives an account of the perils of Sarah Jane Giddings, *alias* Young, a colored woman, who about a month since, while at the Falls, concluded to leave her mistress', service, and fled across the river to Canada. Her master, not disposed to part with his "property" (a likely and fine looking mulatto woman, 22 years of age,) in this manner, followed Sarah Jane to the Clifton House, where she had obtained employment, and attempted to induce her to return with him. She fled to Toronto, and is now safe.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says: Yesterday, Powers' statue of Webster was removed from its temporary resting place in the porch of the Athenæum, and placed upon the pedestal prepared for it in front of the State House. Although no public notice was given of the removal, the spot was visited by thousands during the afternoon. The inauguration of the statue, which has thus quietly been placed in its destined position, is to take place on the 17th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence* writes: "Letters from Marseilles state that a very general feeling of discontent prevails amongst the merchants of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and especially of the United States, at the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the British Government to enlist the sailors of these nations. English agents are offering no less than £8 bounty, and £4 8s. per month for men.

Canada papers state that a suit is in progress to test the title of the occupants of and in the township of Woolwich and a part of Waterloo—in all nearly 75,000 acres! The lands are known as the "German Company Tract," and the "Crooks, or Forfeited Tract." The claimant is Mr. William Wallace, formerly of Buffalo.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—SUIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, on the 10th, before Judge MERRICK, the case of Johnson & Zabriskie vs. The American Telegraph Company was heard, on the part of the petitioners, who describe themselves as reporters of news by telegraph. It is an application for an injunction to restrain the respondents from refusing to receive and transmit their messages at Sackville. The bill sets forth that the respondents own one line of telegraph through Maine, and that they have conspired with one D. H. CRAIG, of the New-York Associated Press, to refuse to transmit the messages of the petitioners. That they have given priority to messages received afterwards, and have refused to transmit the messages of the petitioners even when there was no messages waiting to be sent on. All which is contrary to law and to the charters of the several telegraph corporations under which the respondents act. No answer was filed to the complaint. After an opening argument in support of the application, by O. STEVENS, the Judge postponed his decision until Saturday next. The question is, whether the facts stated in the bill furnish ground for a preliminary injunction.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—The NEW-YORK TIMES takes the lead among the New-York dailies in all its enterprises and arrangements for supplying the public with the earliest and most desirable news of the day. Its issue of Thursday last contained a *verbatim* report of Senator DOUGLAS' speech, delivered in Columbus *only the day previously*. The speech was reported solely for the TIMES, and at their own expense. It contained 7,100 words, and the cost of telegraphing it was seven cents a word, or $497 in the aggregate. This is a great deal of money to disburse for a single item of news; and the paper which enters upon such magnificent enterprises, so regardless of cost, deserves well of the public. Though we do not always agree with the TIMES in its political sayings, we nevertheless record with the utmost gratification its marked ability and commendable enterprise.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE PROTestant nurse, who is fond of children, experienced in sickness, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English, or French or English woman, between the ages of twenty-five or thirty-five years years, preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

**A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED**—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

**TO COLLECTORS.**—TWO ACTIVE CHRISTIAN men (Protestants) are wanted to collect for a Christian Association; men of energy and talent. Address, stating salary expected, with name, references, and residence, to ALPHA, Station D., Bible House, Astor-place.

**COOK WANTED.**—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMily at Orange, N. J., want a good cook, one who is willing to do general housework; good wages will be paid to one that will be permanent. Apply this day before noon, with references, at No. 43 9th-st.

**WANTED**—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing in a small family; none need apply but those who have good City references. Apply at No. 234 Lexington-av., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

**WANTED.**—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

**WANTED**—A GOOD SERVANT—ONE THAT CAN do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family of six persons, to go into the country a short distance from the City. Call at No. 142 West 24th-st., this day only, Sept. 16. None but the thoroughly capable need apply.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; one that thoroughly understands hairdressing; one that sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred; the best of City reference required. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st. to-day, from 9 to 11 A. M.

**WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 43 5th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT SERVANT, TO DO the cooking and general kitchen-work in a respectable private family, where there is a chambermaid. The best reference required. Apply at 134 East 19th-st.

**WANTED**—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER. ONE who understands her business and can bring good recommendation from her last employer, may apply at No. 18 East 37th-st.

**WANTED**—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 21 John-st., upstairs, after 9 o'clock, A. M.

**ENGRAVER WANTED**—TO GO SOUTH; ONE accustomed to general engraving, including visiting cards. Apply to BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

**260** HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. **260**
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

**GOOD YEAST IN HOT WEATHER.**—GOOD, sweet, lively YEAST can always be had by using the WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES. The bread raised by this yeast is whiter and sweeter than when made with brewer's yeast. They cost 12 cents per dozen cakes, are made of pure hops, and are for sale by all the principal grocers, and at wholesale, in gross boxes, by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

## PERSONAL.

**TO PROPERTY AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.**—Some two years since a Property Agent in New-York addressed to JOHN W. WOLFF, of Martinsburg, Va., a letter of inquiry concerning the heirs of PHILIP WOLFF, deceased. If said agents will address the Rev. B. N. BROWN, Alexandria, Va., the desired information can be given.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly. Also, a situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; both have no objections to do housework; best of references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RErespectable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework of a genteel family in Brooklyn; is an intelligent and experienced girl of very neat appearance and fully capable as a washer and ironer and plain cook, to fill a good situation to the entire satisfaction of the most particular. References to her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a most respectable and steady servant; very reliable and truthful, and will be very highly recommended from her last and former places; is a girl not above her business; very respectful to her employer, and will be found an excellent cook, superior washer and ironer, and very neat. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of children, and is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in the light chamberwork, sewing, or the baby's washing, if required; will be found useful and obliging; best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a most reliable and competent woman; is in every respect a thorough servant in her kitchen; understands all kinds of pastries, cooking of game, &c.; is a person of very respectable and becoming appearance, and will endeavor to appreciate a good situation; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no objections to the country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or would do light chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING and competent woman, a situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, pies, and all kinds of plain pastry; could fill a place as laundress; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

**WANTED**—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular waitress in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

**WANTED.**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as up-stairs servant; is very willing to make herself useful, and will every way endeavor to please her employer; has lived twelve months in her last place, to which she refers. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A situation as cook and laundress. Good references given by the family in whose employment she is at present, and has been for several years, and at whose residence, No. 250 West 32d-st., she can be seen for two days, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is thoroughly experienced, and is very fond of children; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

**WANTED.**—A VERY WILLING, STEADY GIRL, wants a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, cakes and pies, in every variety; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and also understands making cake. A good recommendation can be given. Call for this week at No. 91 East 16th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of a child one month old, and has lived three years in last place. Can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 5th-st., near 2d-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 35th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

**WANTED.**—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 West 26th-st.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork or waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**WANTED**—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands air-dressing. Best of references. Address, for two days, MARY A. K., Madison-square Post-office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 4.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in the care of children. Address ELIZA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in a fancy store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer, by a competent person; no objection to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, do plain sewing, and take care of children. Good reference. Call at No. 249 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 27 West 16th-st., for the next two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing. May be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at the basement No. 67 West 27th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. For particulars apply at 179 Bowery.

**ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS**—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

**ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD** German, French, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always procure them on moderate terms, by applying at the original Broadway Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—Money returned if not suited.

**GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH,** German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses and is a good driver. Understands his business in all its branches. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SMART, RESPONSIBLE MAN, with good City references, a situation in any respectable mercantile house, distillery or shipping office. Address, for one week, MILFORD, Station E, Post-office, 8th-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands the care and management of a greenhouse, cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, flowers, fruit, and ornamental trees. Has the best of recommendations as to integrity and capability. Or would act as coachman. Understands the care and treatment of horses. Can have an interview with my last employer. Address P., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A SUPERIOR GARDENER. A SITuation, where knowledge and taste is wanting, to manage a gentleman's place in the country, where everything that a gentleman requires can be forthcoming at the proper season—grapes, peaches and nectarines, apricots, figs, &c. Address M. J. D., to Mr. Parmalee's, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man, who understands the management and care of horses, and not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful, with some respectable country gentleman, at moderate terms, as a steady place is preferred to emolument. Satisfactorily recommended from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE AND one child, is desirous of meeting with a permanent situation; is a very sober and industrious man, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is a good florist and grape forcer, or the laying out of a new place. For further information, call at, or address, M. L. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st., N. Y.

**WANTED**—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands fully the care and treatment of horses. Also, by the woman, to cook, wash and iron, in the same family. Good reference from last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; has lived upwards of two years in his last place, and can come well recommended; has no objections to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address R. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or apply at Risney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of references given. In or near the City preferred. Address B. W. McILVAIN & YOUNG, seed-store, No. 9 Johnst., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as porter or assistant; understands the care of horses; can write well. No objection to any respectable employment. Will give good reference. Call or address to No. 354 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years recommendation from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 John-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

**TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.**—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

**COACHMAN.**—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trainor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

**BOOK-KEEPER.**—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man wants a situation as book-keeper in any respectable business, where the duty is not very arduous at small salary. City reference. Address LEDGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**TO LAWYERS.**—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, who is competent to take charge of the business of an office, a situation where he can receive some compensation for services. The best of references given. Address T. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
**UNRIVALED IN MARKET,**
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.,
GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.
You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

**SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.**

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

**LITERARY.**—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF established literary reputation, embracing Collegiate honors, who formerly conducted one of the leading papers in the city of Montreal, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation in New-York, either as principal or associate editor. Being fully conversant, as a reviewer, with the current literature of England and the United States, he would be willing to connect his labors with the duties of a first-class publishing house, with a view to judicious criticisms and in preparing and superintending works intended for the press. Address O. P. Q., No. 149 West 26th-st., New-York. Unexceptionable testimonials and references given.

**TO CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS.**—GANEVAL & CALLARD, watch pendulum, spring and wire manufacturers, No. 27 Alfred-st., Islington, London, respectfully call the attention of the trade to their list of prices. Best lever pendulum springs $5 per gross. Pendulum spring wire, 16 cents per bobbin. Pocket chronometer wire, 60 cents per bobbin. Box chronometer wire, $2 50 per bobbin. Samples may be seen at the office of A. W. FRANCIS, Stone Seal Engraver, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

**THE VETERINARY COLLEGE** INSTITUTE Nos. 75 and 77 West 23d-st., will be open on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. Inspection is invited of the stalls for reception and keep of horses. Box stalls for lame or (in an apart building) sick horses, shoeing forge and other arrangements. The circular of the Institute (and also the annual announcement of the College of Veterinary surgeons of New-York) can be obtained by personal or written (postage stamp inclosed) application to Capt. RALSTON, President.

**J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY**—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

**3,000 ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, SIX** years old, for sale by L. S. HASKILL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

## ADVERTISING AGENCY.

**JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S**
CITY AND COUNTRY
**ADVERTISING AGENCY,**
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., would let one large room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water, gas, and is well furnished. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

**BOARDING.**—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 5th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

**BOARDING.**—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

**BOARDING.**—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Londonterrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

**BOARDING.**—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.**—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

**BOARDING.**—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location between 5th and 20th sts., west side; early breakfast and late dinner required. Address, for two days, stating terms and particulars, O. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A SMALL PRIvate family would accommodate two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen with very desirable rooms and board. Location good and convenient to either Wall or South Ferries, being only three to five minutes' walk, at No. 66 State-st., near Henry-st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

**BOARD WANTED**—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders, for gentleman, wife and servant, genteel but plain; terms must be moderate; location west of 4th-av., and not above 20th-st.; family of a widow, or persons past the middle age preferred. Address BOARD, Branch office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, No. 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, (the latter 6 years old,) who would require a parlor, with bedroom attached. Dinner for wife and child at 1 or 2 o'clock. Location not above 14th-st. None but private families need reply. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent engagement, and will pay a reasonable price for suitable accommodations. Address M. B., Box No. 3,142 Post-office, for this week only.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GENTLEtleman and his wife, in a strictly private family. Must be above 20th-st. Address, stating terms, for furnished or unfurnished rooms, including fire and gas, N. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

**A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A NICE** house can be secured for about four or five in family, with a widow lady having a small family, and who has had experience as a nurse to invalid ladies and children. The house is newly and neatly furnished by the occupant, who is the owner, and has gas, bath, and water in the chambers. Inquire of Mrs. MUNSON, No. 41 4th-st., between Bank and Troy.

**A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE** permanent board with a private family (that takes no other boarders) occupying a house with all the modern improvements, between 8th and 25th sts. Dinner about 2 o'clock preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND** story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Talman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

**MURRAY HILL.—TO LET**—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

**TO LET**—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.**—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

**A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

**TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES,** OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

**NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.**—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1859.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Sevilla.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A Cure for the Heartache—My Precious Betsy—Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Village Artisans.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mails.**

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

**The Times in Europe.**

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest dispatch from Sandy Hook, dated at midnight, states that up to that hour nothing had been seen of the steamship *Persia*, now in her thirteenth day. The *Kangaroo* is also overdue, she having left Liverpool on the 31st ult. The news, however, has been anticipated by other arrivals.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday proceeded with its business without any further exhibition of violence. The following nominations for State officers were made:

*Judge of the Court of Appeals*—Alex. S. Johnson.
*Secretary of State*—D. R. Floyd Jones.
*Comptroller*—Sandford E. Church.
*Attorney-General*—Lyman Tremain.
*Canal Commissioner*—W. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.
*State Treasurer*—Isaac V. Vanderpoel, of Erie.
*State Engineer*—Van Rensselaer Richmond, of Wayne.
*State Prison Inspector*—N. S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence.
*Clerk of the Court of Appeals*—John L. Lewis, Jr., of Yates.

These nominations were all made unanimous. Several alterations were made in the State Central Committee, among which was the substitution of the name of Peter B. Sweeny for that of Daniel E. Sickles. The resolutions adopted strongly affirm the right of American citizens to protection throughout the world; denounce profligate expenditures on the canals, declare emphatically against the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and in favor of the doctrines of non-intervention; indorse the present Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law. A resolution was also adopted unanimously instructing the delegates to Charleston to enter the Convention and act and vote as a unit. The Delegates at Large chosen are Dean Richmond, Augustus Schell, Isaac V. Fowler, and Delos De Wolf. A full list of the District delegates will be found in our report of the proceedings, which did not close until late last night.

The State Convention of the Massachusetts Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State Officers and Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention, met at Worcester yesterday. The Douglas element was decidedly in the ascendant, the resolutions adopted distinctly and decidedly approving the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, was nominated for Governor, and S. C. Bemis, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The four Delegates at Large to the National Convention are Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney—all understood to be in favor of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

It is believed in Washington, from information received in official circles, that Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Central America, was a party to the late revolution in Costa Rica, or at least lent his influence in its favor. His inducement to this course is thought to be in the fact that President Mora refused his assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had previously rejected—the objectionable clause being the one relative to the Mosquito Indians, in which Nicaragua alone was interested. At all events, it is known that the British Minister, immediately on the consummation of the revolution, hastened to San José, and recognized the new Government in complimentary terms.

Two days' later California news has been received by the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis. Business continued dull. Favorable reports, however, continued to be received from the mining districts, especially from Carson and Washer valleys, and Walker River. Political excitement was still running high. The Mojave Indians exhibit no disposition to become peaceable, and will probably not do so until they shall have been severely chastised.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 14 were received yesterday by the arrival of the bark *Roebuck*, in thirty-two days from port to port. Several vessels from ports of the United States had arrived. There was very little coffee shipped or shipping since July 30, the date of the last advices, on account of the high prices at which it was held, induced by accounts of the limited crop.

The great Firemen's Muster at Manchester, N. H., which commenced on Wednesday, is an affair of considerable magnitude. Seventy-five companies are present, accompanied by thirty bands of music. On Wednesday night a serious difficulty occurred between the firemen and some gamblers, a great number of whom are among the visitors, which finally led to a desperate riot, in which pistols, clubs and stones were freely used, and several houses were partially demolished. An attack was made by the firemen on two buildings in which the gamblers had rooms, and at first were repulsed. They, however, obtained reinforcements, and made a second attack, in which they were successful. They took possession of the premises, and ransacked the interiors, appropriating many things of value. They afterward made a similar demonstration against several other buildings, and were finally, with difficulty, persuaded to desist. Yesterday, the firemen were received publicly by the Mayor and Chief Engineer of Manchester, and a trial of engines for prizes took place in the afternoon.

The Grand Jury in Baltimore has indicted Mr. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, for assault, with intent to kill, upon Paul Placide. The circumstances of the affray were noticed several days since. Placide is a noted rowdy in Baltimore, who took offence at certain comments of the *Exchange*, and revenged himself by drawing a pistol upon Mr. Fitzhugh in a stage-coach.

A conflict is reported as having occurred on the 3d September in the parish of Lafayette, La., between the Vigilance Committee, recently appointed, and the outlaws whom the Committee sought to expel. The Committee were summoned to proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where the expelled parties had formed an encampment and bade defiance to the Committee. The number of the vagabonds was about 150. The Vigilants charged in upon them, and a bloody affair ensued. Seventy of the party were captured, and were adjudged to receive the penalty of the paddle-punishment. It is stated that 3,600 blows were inflicted, that one of the victims committed suicide, and that the dead bodies of five others were found after the skirmish. These particulars are narrated by the New-Orleans *True Delta*; but the report may be exaggerated.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the Erie Railroad on Wednesday, near Huyler's station, in New-Jersey. Two men, named Wm. Smith and James Jenkins, the latter belonging in Paterson, while walking on the track, were run over by the 4 o'clock up-train, and instantly killed.

The motion for a new trial for Mary Hartung, the murderess, was argued at Albany on Wednesday, before Justices Wright, Gould and Hogeboom. The decision will not be given until December.

City railroads were inaugurated in Cincinnati on Wednesday. The first line is completed for only half a mile, but immense crowds assembled to witness the passage of the cars.

Prof. Agassiz is on his way home, having embarked at Liverpool Sept. 10, for Boston.

The games of the New-York Caledonian Club at Jones' Wood, yesterday, attracted a great many visitors. The members of the Club marched to the ground in the morning, spent the day in competing in the manly pastimes peculiar to Scotland, and in the evening dined together at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway.

Judge Davies yesterday made an order on the Comptroller's application, modifying an order made last Summer by Judge Gould, directing the canceling of the Third-avenue sewer assessment. The order as modified directs it to be canceled only as far as it affects the parties at whose instance the order was obtained.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners held a meeting last evening, when a report was submitted by ex-Mayor Berry, of Williamsburgh, Chairman of a Committee, recommending the selection of about 1,200 acres of land, of which the Ridgewood Reservoir is the centre, as the best site for a great Central Park. With the report, maps and drawings were submitted. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. Flour and Wheat were much more freely offered, and were decidedly lower, yet not briskly sought after. Western Mixed Corn was in active request at firmer rates. Coffee, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Rice and Tallow were moderately inquired for. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork was dearer. Freights were inactive.

### America and her Rivals.

We publish this morning the first letter of a special correspondent commissioned to examine and report upon certain great features of European progress in practical matters, and the application of science to the useful arts. Truly treated, this theme involves the special history of the present age. There have been golden ages, iron ages and brazen ages in the world's history. Not only each century, but almost every decade of the past, has had its specific object to accomplish, and has developed some novelty peculiarly its own. The age in which we live has marked itself as the age of improvement—of advance almost without a limit in every field of human action. But the specific improvement which belongs to the lustrum now rounding to its close has been a preëminent progress in the labor-saving arts—a vast stride taken towards the complete utilization of matter by the mind of man. Among causes that have given their fresh impetus to the practical applications of mechanical science, none have been more influential than the downward spread of intelligence and civilization. The workingman at the bench to-day no longer looks upon scientific improvements with jealousy and distrust; he is ceasing to regard labor-saving machinery as an innovation upon his rights, and an obstacle to his progress in prosperity, and is beginning to see it as it really is—a beneficent ally instead of a destructive rival.

The grandest improvements of the last three or four years have been achieved in the domain of engineering science; and the letter of our correspondent,—which we print this morning, describing one of the most remarkable inventions of the day,—is an apt illustration of the world's progress in this marvelous department of human activity. Commerce, that most insatiate of masters, is pressing upon its votaries with an incessant emphasis, the necessity of obtaining still newer and newer help from all inanimate forces. National and local intercommunication, and especially that branch of it which involves steam transportation, still clamors for nearer approaches to perfection; and accordingly, a hundred new inventions are daily ushered into light. Complete combustion of fuel—entire evaporation of water—better means of applying steam in the engine itself—the manufacture of cheap steel as a substitute for iron—the use of iron instead of wood in marine architecture—and the improved application of the screw to the propulsion of vessels, are all successes won or to be won, and each in itself is a kingdom's ransom added to the resources of mankind. In the size and proportions of vessels we are on the eve of ascertaining most valuable results. The *Great Eastern*, even if she should fall short of the financial expectations of her builders, will nevertheless repay the outlay made upon her by giving shape and direction to new and bolder experiments. The railway system abroad (we regret that we cannot say at home) has been the subject of vast improvement; roads are more scientifically constructed than they were five years ago; and the cost of running has been reduced one-half. Steam locomotion on common roads has been revived, and is now regarded as a success. The telegraph—another great instrument of inter-communication—is in the very fining furnace of invention and discovery. Electricity—its generation, preservation and condensation; submarine cables and the manner of laying them; and all the appointments of successful telegraphing at all heights, depths and distances, are matters that kindle hundreds of men's brains to-day with such a fervor as the ancient alchemist and Rosicrucian never knew.

These movements, then—movements tending all to promote one common object, that of more speedy and more reliable inter-communication—specially mark the present age; and while we of the United States have always been honorably distinguished by fertility of invention and prompt enterprise in trying new experiments, in regard to other matters, especially of detail in the practical working of great inventions, we are lagging behind the commercial nations of the world. We are not keeping pace with France or England in our railways or our steamships;—and we are in danger of suffering ourselves to be distanced in that all-important first requisite of modern development, the manufacture of cheap metals. Our ores are opulent enough; but labor is dear with us, and nothing but the genius of Chemistry and Mechanics can put us on a level, in an economical point of view, with our European rivals. Cheap iron—cheap, not merely in price for the market, but really in strength for the workshop, would do more to advance the United States, by sea and land, than a new army or navy. It would enable us, if anything can, to compete with England successfully in the building of ships, and restore to us the balance of power in the carrying trade; it would cheapen our lake and river transportation; it would be the second step in the salvation of our ... generation of stockholders being the first; it would economize our architecture and our municipal enlargements; it would bridge our streams and save our lives even from such directors as those who controlled the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad; it would reduce the cost of food, clothing, and comforts of all kinds by cheapening the processes which produce them. Of the profits of cheap iron there could indeed be no end, and a new Lycurgus himself might weary of its praises. Yet where do we see the signs of any disposition, on the part either of individuals or communities, to secure for us this great harvest, save in the perpetual moaning of a few Pennsylvanians over the want of "legislative protection?"

If the United States, up to this time, have produced neither railways nor steamships which really rival those of England and France, it is something of a satisfaction to know that this country has in many instances yielded the brains and ingenuity and invention which wiser people have turned to such valuable account in other lands. Scientific progress is cosmopolitan in its character, and can be confined to no single nationality. Every one will learn what he can from his neighbor; while we are justly proud of our contributions to the general good, it is for our honor as well as our profit not to permit others always to reap where we have sown. Both Europe and America have much which they may profitably learn from each other, upon all these points, which so vitally affect the material progress of mankind. It is the special object of the correspondence which we this day begin to lay before our readers, to chronicle the triumphs of American genius and skill abroad, and at the same time point out particulars in which we may profitably avail ourselves of the experience and wisdom of other lands; and, although it does not belong to the domain of imaginative or exciting literature, we are confident we shall not be ashamed to challenge a comparison for its hard and homely facts with the finest flights of the Hon. Elijah Pogram, when that distinguished genius soars his loftiest on the wings of the Apalachian eagle, and screams his loudest pæans across the Prairies to the Pacific Sea.

### The President in the Mule Trade.

If the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* tells the truth, the Administration having exhausted the coal and flour business, has gone into the mule trade. There will soon be hardly a branch of commerce left in which they will not have turned a penny. There has recently been a large sale of supernumerary baggage mules at Camp Floyd in Utah. The rule is that stores or stock, when sold by the Government, shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and for cash. This rule would, in this instance, have been faithfully carried out, if the pure-minded men whom our old friend Mr. James Buchanan, of Fort Duquesne, takes care to place in power had had no motive for *not* carrying it out. Indeed, it is but justice to the Administration to say that it generally does right when there is nothing to be gained by doing wrong. In this instance they were led into temptation, as better men have been before them, by mules. If the Government had never owned any mules, the scandal on which we are commenting would never have occurred, and Mr. Buchanan would never have had to deplore the addition of this fresh piece of corruption to the abominable practice of paying money at elections, which he has already so justly reprehended. Unfortunately, however, the Utah expedition made mules necessary, and when the expedition was over, the mules had to be sold. It appears that the Secretary of War entertains an affection for a gentleman named Halliday, a failing to which no objection could possibly be offered, either on our part or that of the public at large if he had chosen ordinary modes of demonstrating it; but he determined to make the mules the instrument of his kindness. The Quartermaster-General accordingly received an order to take *notes* from Halliday instead of cash for any mules he might purchase, and the auctioneer is said to have received instructions to knock down the mules to Halliday at certain fixed prices, other bidders in anywise notwithstanding. Upon these accommodating terms the jubilant Halliday was of course prepared to do any reasonable amount of business. He repaired to the sale, bid confidently, had one thousand of the beasts knocked down to him at his own prices—that is, one half of what other people would have paid in cash—and then presented the Quartermaster-General with notes for the same in due course. The same writer who furnishes these details also states that this same Halliday has a contract to furnish the Government with the same number of these useful animals at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, at his own price. That the Camp Floyd mules will again pass into the hands of the Administration at Fort Dallas, there seems under this arrangement to be no little reason to doubt. The difference between the price at which they will be delivered, and the price at which they are bought by this enterprising contractor, will thus resolve itself into compensation for his trouble and ride in driving them northward. On the whole, for any one who is a good judge of mules, and enjoys dealing in them, we cannot conceive of a more agreeable as well as more profitable transaction; and as to the mules themselves being sold by auction at half the price by the Government in one place, and being immediately after bought up by the Government in another place, it is as pleasant a way for them to pass their time as any.

In spite, however, of the extreme toleration with which we are disposed to view the commercial transactions of the Buchananite Administration, we must say we think there is a limit beyond which they ought not to go, and in our opinion that limit has very nearly been reached. No one respects a virtuous friendship more than we do, and very likely the friendship of the Administration for Mr. Halliday comes under that category. We are disposed to allow every latitude for the indulgence of it, but in this also there is a point where patience gives way. The coal job, and the Navy-yard jobs, the Fort Snelling business, and the Willard's Point affair, and the various other "businesses'" small and great, in which our present Cabinet have been engaged, have been very doubtful in their way, but they are past and gone. The money is pocketed, and most likely by this time spent, and there is no use in saying anything more about it. This mule job too, we suppose, is now fully perpetrated, and it, too, must be consigned to the care of History; but this, we make bold to say, ought to be the last. Mr. Buchanan's term of office has nearly expired. He has had three years to serve his friends in, and he has certainly not allowed any opportunity of doing so to escape him. Moreover, he has served them with a noble indifference to public opinion, and with a sovereign contempt for the ordinary laws of political, as well as of one or two other kinds of morality. It is not, we think, asking too much therefore to ask that the remaining year of his Presidency be devoted to purity and economy. Let us have the Government coal bought for the next twelve calendar months by somebody who knows something about coal. Let us have our new sloops built by good firms without reference to the number of votes they can command; and let our mules be sold to the highest bidder, and let us get cash from all purchasers instead of notes. Our demands, we are aware, may sound unusual in official ears, and possibly even unreasonable. But there is a good deal to be said in support of them. After having surrendered the resources of the country to our venerable President and his friends for three years, one year is not too much to ask for the country itself.

There is a scandalous story told of one branch of the Prussian royal family, to the effect that a certain Maj. Schmettan was strongly suspected, towards the close of the last century, of raising up children for one of the members of it, who did not perform that duty for himself either to the king's satisfaction or his own. The first was received by his majesty almost with satisfaction; a second elicited no comment; but on the appearance of a third, he shouted "*Trois—c'est assez.*"

### Failure of our Mexican Treaty.

We have at last an intelligible and reliable account of the state of our negotiations with Mexico. A letter from Washington, which will be found in another column, confirms the statement that Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, and at the same time traces his failure to its proper cause,—the instructions which hampered his action and prevented its success. Our readers may possibly remember that when Mr. McLane first went to Mexico, the Times steadily remonstrated against any attempt on the part of the Administration to make the acquisition of Mexican territory a paramount object of his mission. There were so many other things of greater importance to be secured, and it seemed so likely that all would be lost by any undue pertinacity upon this point, that we dreaded even the mention of the word in any negotiations that might be undertaken. Our Special Correspondent from Mexico moreover reiterated the assurance that the people of Mexico were at that time immovably opposed to any cession of territory to the United States,—and that no party could remain in power which should favor such a project.

The fears we then expressed have been fully justified. There was just one rock on which the negotiation could be wrecked, and with characteristic sagacity the Administration found it. Everything favored the increase of American influence in Mexico. The party in power was willing to concede all possible facilities to American commerce and enterprise. Our tariffs might have been revised to mutual advantage. We could have secured the right of way across Mexican territory at every desirable point, and with every facility we could reasonably desire. Our claims for injuries and indebtedness were fully recognized, and provision would have been freely made for their payment. In all these ways we could have greatly enlarged the scope of our commercial activity and laid the foundation for a degree of American influence in Mexico which could not fail to have produced the best results.

There was but one thing needed to secure this issue—a reasonable degree of moderation on the part of our Government, and common deference to the feelings and sentiments of the Mexican people. The conditions, easy as they may seem, were precisely those which our Government could not fulfill. President Buchanan had resolved upon an immediate acquisition of Mexican territory, and to that end everything else was held subordinate. Mr. McLane was instructed at the outset to insist upon such a cession as a *sine qua non* to all negotiation. Such a demand weakened the party upon which all our hopes of success depended, and naturally indisposed them to make any of the concessions which we desired; and before our Government had become fairly awake to the folly of the course it was pursuing, new men came into power still less friendly to us, and thus it became too late to do anything whatever. When Mr. Buchanan had finally decided to abandon all his demands for territory he found that he had alienated those who were friends at first, and thus the whole project of a treaty fell to the ground.

We hope that it is not yet too late to recover the ground thus foolishly thrown away. Our correspondent expresses some confidence that the negotiations may yet be renewed with better prospects of success. If there is any chance for such a result, we trust the Administration will not fail to improve it. Let them forego, for the time at least, all eager graspings after Mexican territory, and seek instead those concessions which are of much greater moment and which are quite as important for Mexico as for us, and they may yet secure a treaty which shall benefit both countries and lay the basis for still closer and more profitable relations in the future.

### An Aurora at Syracuse.

Through the clouds and thick darkness which enveloped the Democratic Convention, a star of the first magnitude burst forth in the person of the Sage of Binghamton. Long regarded as a lost Pleiad, he shone before the eyes of the astonished crowd as a luminary emerged from disastrous eclipse. No sooner had the Softs succeeded in exorcising the demon of Mozart Hall than they bethought them of the venerable locks and eloquent lips of "Scripture Dick." He was not far off; the first call evoked him. Almost immediately he was upon the platform of the Soft Convention embracing John Stryker, its President. Daniel S. Dickinson in a congregation of Barnburners! It was a sight to recall the past, invalidate the reality of the present, and conjure up a near prospect of the millenium. The Sage was expected to make a speech, and a speech he made, full of conciliation, forgiveness, personal egotism and rampant Democracy. He said he was glad to be in such a place, and to see so many Democrats around him. Nobody can doubt it. He had heard that there had been shoulder-hitting and he disapproved of it. There is no reason to doubt this either. He said many other things, equally agreeable to his audience. His speech was flowery, facetious and fine, besprinkled with quotations, enlivened by anecdote, and seasoned with Scripture. The veteran could not contain his satisfaction at finding himself the central pivot of a grand system of Democratic harmony. He had seen nothing of the sort for a long series of years. The situation was not only delightful, but preëminently novel. It was, indeed, difficult for him to realize the impressive features of the occasion, and equally difficult to those about him. Somebody would seem to have set back the party clock at least twenty years.

Mr. Dickinson's resurrection is the paramount political miracle of the time, and it is not surprising that his head should be slightly turned, old as it is, by the sudden novelties of his situation. Some such feeling it doubtless was which betrayed him into several unnecessary egotisms, and among them a reference to his refusal of the Presidential nomination in 1848. There is no possible danger that he will repeat that memorable weakness, though he should have a hundred opportunities. Therefore let no admirer of self-denial trouble themselves to carry bouquets to Charleston with a view of casting them at the Sage's feet. Roses are very well in their way; Mr. Dickinson is a witness that their fragrance lasts a great while, but as a purchase of the Presidency they can answer but once.

The course of events has nearly led to the belief that the most improbable things are, after all, the most likely to happen. Therefore let no one say that Dickinson will not receive the Charleston nomination, by and with the consent of the New-York delegation. As matters now stand, his prospects are better than those of Mr. Wood or Gov. Wise. Let him resolve to make no speeches, write no letters, tell no stories, and to quote no Scripture during the next year. To use his own beautiful words, "If the people want him, they know where to find him;" and there is consolation in knowing that he will instantly come when sent for.

The Democratic Convention.—The main point at issue in the Democratic Convention related to the appointment of delegates to Charleston. The question was whether New-York should be represented there as a unit, or as a mere collection of Congressional Districts. Mayor Wood and his party desired an election by Districts, so as to secure some delegates for Wise:—and they have in their favor the fact that such a mode of selection gives the widest chance for the people to express their preferences. It seems to be the most democratic mode of representing the wishes of the people. The great body of the party, however, as represented at Syacuse, were in favor of appointing the delegates as a whole,—so that the New-York vote shonld not be divided. They urge in support of this method that the Presidential vote is to be cast *by States*, and not by Congressional Districts; and that as the vote of a State cannot be divided at the election, there is no reason why it should be in the nomination. It is furthermore to be considered that the Southern States vote in Convention *as States*, and that their votes are therefore undivided. If other States desire equal weight and influence in the nomination it can only be secured by adopting the same policy.

There are to be two delegations from New-York at Charleston. This has been the case pretty regularly at all the National Conventions of the Democratic party for some years past, and has deprived this State of weight and consideration in making Presidential nominations. The desire to avoid this fatal mistake in this instance was thwarted by the adroit and rather unscrupulous proceeding of Ex-Mayor Wood. Whether he designs to carry out the policy thus inaugurated to the end, or will waive his claims at Charleston in consideration of a nomination for the Mayoralty, remains to be seen.

### The World and the Stage.

Let not the reader be alarmed by the heading of this article. We do not propose a review of the Rev. Dr. Bellows' dramatic sermons, nor a screed upon the civic and moral properties of the theatre generally. We simply mean to say what we think, in our capacity as critics, of a certain new play which Miss Laura Keene, in her capacity as manager, this week presents to the enlightened public. The said play is a comedy in so far that it affects to paint the action of social distinctions upon character, and to draw people who really may exist and be types of their species. But a comedy in any other than a purely formal sense it can scarcely be said to be. The play is the work (and probably not by any means the very hard work) of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, a London author not unfavorably known on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Palgrave Simpson wears a composite Corinthian sort of name, but the indefinite Simpson appears to predominate in his organization over the definite and aristocratic "black Palgraves of Norfolk." His plays, almost without an exception, lack that indescribable "tone of a gentleman," which is the finest charm of the comedy of society, and which Mr. Tom Taylor never loses, even in his wildest extravagances of conventional commonplace. The "World and the Stage" is dismally liable to this criticism. The *morale* of the piece is abjectly vulgar, breathing, as it does, a perpetual appeal to purely external standards as the final tribunal of character. The heroine of the play, *Fanny Kelly*, (Miss Keene,) is an actress, who has the misfortune to possess a sister—a gentle lady, married to a Moor; or, what is rather worse, to a certain nobleman who is at once a prig, a snob and an insufferable bore. This sister, *Lady Castlecrag*, (not of Drachenfels,) leads a wretched sort of life of it between her lord's refusal to allow her to acknowledge her Thespian sister, and the extreme stupidity of the said lord's noble self. She accordingly falls in love, and necessarily with a fool. Her actress sister here steps in and rescues her, and the worth and dignity of the stage are thus triumphantly elevated above the frivolities, falsehood and scandalous proclivities of the world. It is not worth while to break flies on the wheel, or roast cheap comedies in a furnace, seven times heated, of criticism; but is it not really rather sad that stuff of this kind should be written by a clever man on one side of the Atlantic, and reproduced by a clever woman on the other?

The thread of the play being the very inferior sort of tow that we have indicated, the characters and incidents strung upon it are "smartened up" in rather a cockney fashion, with a certain glitter of rhetoric which is always tolerably sure to cheat an audience into the belief that something brilliant is passing before them. Mr. Palgrave Simpson has a particular knack at this bead-work, and has done it well enough in the present instance.

The thing, however, was hardly worth the pains which Miss Keene—as is usual with that clever and devoted artist—has bestowed upon it. She carries off her own *rôle* with an earnestness which reminds you in rather a shadowy, regretful way of *Peg Woffington*. Miss Clifton, as the high-wedded sister, is very high-wedded indeed, and endures the foppish love-making to which she is subjected with great dignity and composure. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Jordan, filling parts which recall the *Pyke* and *Pluck* of "Nicholas Nickleby," do their work as well as may be, and the rest of the cast is fairly sustained. Mr. Stevens, an English low comedian, the only *débutant* of the piece, is an actor of merit who will make his way when he has fairly shaken off the hobnailed shoes of provincial Britain.

Cheap Postage and Protection to the Iron Interests.—The Hon. James Cooper has written a letter to some gentlemen of Philadelphia upon the subject of cheap postage. He not only warmly opposes the suggestion that the rates of postage should be increased, (as was was proposed by the bill of last session,) but advocates its still further reduction,—either by a direct tax or by the Government selling stamped envelopes for the price of stamps. He denies that the Post-office Department has a right to be made a self-sustaining institution, any more than the Judiciary Department, for he says the duty of a Government to afford a remedy for the deprivation of rights and the redress of wrongs, is no more necessary to the welfare and happiness of the people than the duty of providing them with sufficient mail facilities, and cheap postage. The loss that would accrue to the revenue from a further reduction of the postage rates, he says, should be made up by increased duties upon foreign imports so levied as to protect our domestic manufactures, and especially the iron interest: and in case Government refuses this duty of protection longer he urges the formation of a *league* of all the suffering interests in question. The iron interest alone, he says, holds the balance of power between the political parties, both in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and in certain contingencies in several other States, as well as in a number of Congressional Districts in various parts of the Union:—and there can be no doubt, therefore, of its power to enforce its demands.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, is engaged in the investigation of serious charges against the Superintendent of the House of Refuge in that City. The accusation is that of improper conduct towards certain girls, inmates of the institution.

## OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

### Failure of Mr. McLane to Conclude a Treaty.

**History of the Negotiations—Instructions of the President to Mr. McLane—Prospects of the Treaty.**

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

Your correspondent has made it his special business to penetrate the mystery, or rather the fog, which appears to hang over our relations with Mexico. The result of this investigation causes the writer to state with reluctance that a cloud has come over our negotiations with the Constitutional Government of that country. Mr. McLane has returned with no treaty, or even the shadow of a treaty *perfected*. All that can be said is that negotiations remain open. Mr. McLane arrived at Vera Cruz early in April, with *carte blanche* from the Administration to recognize whichever party he thought best, and open negotiations with the same. He had no line of policy marked out by the Administration, and, being a new man in Mexico, he could have none in his own mind until he arrived on the spot; and then his quick perception at once pointed out the path he ought to pursue. With the most thorough honesty of purpose and commendable promptitude the American Minister recognized the Juarez Government six days after his arrival, not only as the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of Mexico, but as the representative of the only party in that country which the United States could properly recognize, and with whom she could open friendly and profitable relations. Developments since that period prove the wisdom of this recognition. With some insignificant exceptions it is supported by all parties in the United States. Foreign interests in the Republic of Mexico have rallied around the American Minister, and the approval we cared for most in Europe has been accorded to this new and important manifestation of American diplomacy, and the policy that is likely to follow the act itself. The good already accomplished by this step cannot fail to have its result. The ball is in motion and progress will be made in the right path, though, to our eyes, it may be obscured at the present moment.

After recognizing the Constitutional Government, Mr. McLane at once opened negotiations with the Juarez Cabinet. A treaty was blocked out, one of the first and most important stipulations of which guaranteed entire freedom of religion throughout the Mexican Republic—the same as it exists in the United States. The securing of this point alone in a treaty with Mexico, would be a brilliant achievement for any Administration and its Minister, as it would take from the country the curse that has been hanging over it for more than three centuries, and destroy the bulwark that for ages has successfully opposed the progress of liberal principles, such as our own Government is based upon, and such as it is our beautiful and grand destiny to peacefully extend.

The next stipulation in this treaty, in point of importance, was—rights of way across the Northern States of Mexico and ports of the Gulf of California through Sonora to Arizona; the privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes; the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes; free entry and transit of goods belonging to American citizens in Arizona through the ports on the Gulf of California and across Sonora, and right of way and valuable privileges of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Annexed to these stipulations were guarantees of safety and protection on the part of the Mexican Government, and, in case of the inability of that Government to protect, then the United States should be at liberty to employ her own armed troops in that office.

The above are the principal stipulations embraced in the proposed treaty with Mexico; and, mainly in consideration of the rights of way, &c., the United States agree to pay Mexico $4,000,000, reserving $2,000,000 of said sum on account of American claims.

In addition to these stipulations there was an informal agreement which comprehended a postal treaty and a commercial treaty, which latter contemplated a moderate and fixed tariff, but this being a matter in which other nations were to have an equal participation, and a thorough revision of the tariff requiring careful study and much time, it was allowed to remain in abeyance, but with a thorough understanding between the American Minister and the Juarez Cabinet as to the basis of this most important point in the negotiation.

Thus we have the outline of a treaty as far as agreed upon, and which could long ere this have been signed, sealed and delivered between the two Governments, *but for the fatal instructions of our Administration to Mr. McLane.* Though having no defined policy relative to Mexican affairs generally, the Administration had one fixed point in its diplomacy, and that was *acquisition of territory.* Mr. McLane had positive instructions to this end. This fact is patent to everybody here. On opening the negotiations, he was obliged to throw in a demand for the sale of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, and a part of Coahuila. The consequence of this demand for territory was a suspicious and uncomfortable feeling on the part of the Mexican officials, which seriously retarded *all* negotiations. They at once and decidedly refused to accede to any such sale. Advices of this fact were forwarded to Washington in May by Col. Johnson, of the Army, who had been sent out by the Administration with indecent haste, to say the least, to pass up to the aforesaid Mexican Territory and select sites for military posts, that the wretched and ruinous farce now being enacted in New-Mexico and Arizona might be extended further down into Mexican territory. On receiving positive advices from Mr. McLane by the hands of Col. Johnson, that no treaty with Mexico, dependent on the sale of the territory above-mentioned, could be made, and urgently recommending a withdrawal of the demand, the Administration acceded so far as to narrow down its *ultimatum* to the transfer of Lower California for a consideration. Mr. McLane received these advices and was again obliged to write to Washington, stating that it was useless to endeavor to effect a treaty with Mexico unless all idea of purchasing territory was abandoned. These advices were forwarded by special messenger July 9th, and on the 16th August the *Brooklyn* returned with advices to Mr. McLane directing him to relinquish all demands for territory, and conclude the treaty as it then stood. But in the meantime, important changes had taken place in the Cabinet of Juarez. Lerdo de Tejada, really the most important man of all, had gone on a special mission to the United States, and Señor Fuente had become Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Ocampo, so that when Mr. McLane went to conclude negotiations, he found that new counsels prevailed in the Juarez Cabinet. The stipulations providing for the protection of the rights of way, &c., by American forces, as well as several other points which had been agreed upon, were opened up anew and thrown out as improper concessions on the part of the Mexican Government.

This is the precise point at which Mr. McLane was obliged to leave the negotiations. Any extended comment is unnecessary. The conduct of the Juarez Cabinet is open to the severest censure, and while we may with justice accuse its members of unfairness and trifling, we must not forget that the want of an honest, fair and intelligent policy on the part of our own Government lost the important treaty that might have been made, and forfeited the confidence and respect of the Mexican officials, by which the peculiar spirit of Mexican diplomacy was called up to retard those measures of vital importance to both countries. Those officials could not forget that a forcible seizure of certain Mexican States had been recommended by President Buchanan in his Annual Message, and they had good reason to believe that members of this same President's Cabinet and *attachés* of various grades were purchasing Guaymas lots and ranches throughout the aforesaid States in anticipation, and figuring up the results of fat army contracts consequent upon the distr

bution of several thousand efficient beef eaters in the shape of United States soldiers throughout the borders thereof.

It is probable that the Liberal leaders in Vera Cruz have, ere this, found out their error, and there is every reason to believe that the treaty, as it now stands, will yet be concluded. This will be the case unless unhappy changes take place in Mexico before negotiations are resumed. The appearance of Señor FUENTE in the Cabinet of JUAREZ is a very bad feature. This new Minister of Foreign Relations is a lawyer from Saltillo, and in politics a *Moderador*. The term *Moderador* in Mexico signifies *traitor to the Liberal cause*. COMONFORT was a Moderador, ROBLES is a Moderador, and all such characters are the curse and ruin of the Liberal Party, and it is a consummate piece of stupidity to ever admit one of them into its ranks. A Moderador will obtain the confidence of the Liberal Party and then sell it to the Church Party for money and power, without the slightest hesitation or compunction.

Nothing has actually transpired in the Cabinet of JUAREZ to give authority for stating that some new plan like a compromise with the Church Party has been entertained or adopted, but there is good reason to believe that FUENTE was brought into the Cabinet by the Comonfort interest, and that this official is now working for the Ex-President. Let the case be as it may, the writer does not hesitate to say that any *Moderador* in Vera Cruz would sell that city and the whole Liberal Party to the bloodthirsty, fanatical faction in the City of Mexico on very low terms. That faction was at its last gasp, and it is particularly unfortunate that the treaty should have failed, and Mr. MCLANE departed, at this moment. The Miramon Government will certainly take courage, and it is probable that we shall soon hear of active preparations being made for a decided demonstration upon Vera Cruz. If Mr. MCLANE on his return finds the Liberals in this predicament, they will be likely to conclude almost any kind of a treaty. Mr. MCLANE has evidently been in a peculiarly trying position. Shut up in that hot district, with ill health, poor accommodations and inadequate mail facilities, he has borne up against all kinds of discouragements with unyielding determination, and in all matters depending on his own judgment and discretion, his course has been prompt, bold and wise, but, owing to the hampering instructions of the Administration, his mission has not yet come to a successful termination. It is to be hoped that on his return the opportunity will be afforded him to accomplish all that is desirable, and that he will receive the approval and support from his countrymen which his honesty and patriotism deserve.

Had Señor LERDO DE TEJADA remained in Vera Cruz, there is no doubt that the treaty would have been concluded. He is the strongest man in Mexico. He is the author of the laws destined to overthrow the Church and its party in Mexico, and as such, stands head and shoulders above all others as the bold and pure champion of Mexican freedom. This gentleman is now in the United States, and though he is enlarging his ideas, and gaining much useful knowledge, he had better hurry back to his own country and prepare to keep his party clear of the breakers, which there is every reason to believe now lie in its course.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR CASES OF ARSON.—About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 216 Ninth-avenue, which was extinguished before it had made progress. Among the shavings a small fluid lamp was found, which had evidently been placed there to fire the building.... Shortly after 10 o'clock another fire was discovered by Officer WM. OVERTON, in the house of Mrs. ELIZABETH PRYOR, at the same number. On running to the place, a bedroom in the second story was found to be on fire, the door having been previously forced open. A small fluid lamp had been placed against a basket beneath a bed, which was partially burnt, and had set the bed and carpet on fire. The fire was extinguished, and upon the return of Mrs. PRYOR, she alleges that property to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars had been taken from the room. It consisted of a gold and a silver watch, two gold chains, key, pencil and other jewelry, besides a crape shawl. The two lamps were identified as belonging to Mrs. PRYOR. The only person in the house at the time of the occurrence, beside the servant girl, was a man named EDWARD MORTON, who had been loitering about the place. He was arrested by Officer OVERTON, and the girl was also taken into custody Fire-Marshal BAKER examined Mrs. PRYOR and the girl. The case will be further investigated to-day at 3 o'clock. A thorough search by the officers, which terminated last evening, brought out the fact that the girl yesterday plundered the premises of Mrs. PRYOR of watches, jewelry and old clothes valued at about $150, which she left in custody of a woman named MULLINS, in Twenty-eighth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue. The property was all recovered by the officers.

SUICIDE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—HENRIETTA MORTON, a woman 30 years of age, and born in New-Jersey, committed self-destruction Wednesday morning, by taking laudanum, at the place where she boarded—an alleged house of bad character, in Greene-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. The evidence showed that deceased had been depressed in mind for some time past on account of her embarrassed pecuniary condition. She formerly kept a house in Mercer-street, known as the "Masonic Home," and lately a saloon in Grand-street, called the "Pacific." Both these houses proved unsuccessful as business operations, and she had to abandon them. This seemed to prey upon her mind, and she determined to kill herself. Early Wednesday morning she dispatched a servant for a shilling's worth of laudanum, which was procured at Rushton's drug-store. About 10 o'clock she was discovered in her room apparently in a fit. Physicians were sent for, and they said she had taken poison. A bottle, partly filled with laudanum, was found in her bed. She died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of "Suicide by laudanum" was rendered.

FATAL HUNTING EXPEDITION.—A lad 16 years of age, named EDWARD PHILLIPS, who lives on the corner of McDougal and Houston-streets, went over to Bergen County, N. J., on Monday last, on a gunning expedition. He took with him a little dog, but no human companion. As he did not return at nightfall his relatives became alarmed, and their apprehensions increased when, at a late hour, the dog returned alone. On Tuesday morning, the woods where deceased had gone to hunt were carefully searched, under the direction of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the lad was found quite dead, close by a rail fence, with a terrible shot wound in his abdomen, and his discharged fowling-piece by his side. From the position in which deceased lay, it is supposed that he attempted to scale the fence, but did not adopt proper precaution in handling his gun, which was probably cocked at the time, and the trigger having caught in a projecting twig caused the discharge of the contents of the piece into his body. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. KANE.—It has been already announced that the Masonic Fraternity intend to erect a monument to that distinguished member of their Order, the late Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE. The New-York Committee have reported on the subject, and their report, having been adopted, has been distributed among the 450 lodges in this jurisdiction. It is recommended by the committee that each of these lodges contribute the sum of five dollars; and it is confidently believed that all will give so small a sum towards an enterprise so deserving. This special aid is solicited in the report, and, with the aid that will likely follow from other jurisdictions, the Kane Monument Association hope to raise the sum of $5,000 required to complete the modest monument proposed by them in honor of the late illustrious Navigator, and in honor, too, of the bond of brotherhood that prompts this act of affectionate remembrance.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON THE DIGNITY OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning one TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, with two others, was arraigned before the Special Sessions for an assault upon PATRICK MURPHY. When the case was called, Mr. P. MURPHY's counsel stated that he had subpœnaed two witnesses, who were afraid to testify because the defendants, whom he called a gang of ruffians, had threatened to thrash them if they did. While he was speaking one of them interrupted him by saying that if he did not cease talking in that way he would knock him down. Whereupon the counsel invited him to "try it on," and there was for some time great promise of a pugilistic display before the judges. But finally the parties were induced to defer the fight, and the business of the Court proceeded.

RUN INTO BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A man named HUGH CARROLL attempted to cross the Harlem Railroad track at Seventy-eighth-street, Wednesday, with a horse and wagon, in advance of an approaching New-Haven train. His attempt was unsuccessful. The locomotive struck the wagon, shattered it to pieces and precipitated the driver a distance of several feet. The train was stopped, the man picked up, brought to the City and placed in Bellevue Hospital. An examination showed that he had broken his leg.

A SAD FATE.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Bellevue Hospital upon the remains of ISAAC B. FLAGLER, a native of Poughkeepsie, who died from the effects of disease, superinduced by dissipation. Deceased implored that his name might be published that his family might know of his death. On his person were found several letters from his wife—MELISSA J. FLAGLER—of Cohoes, N. Y., earnestly praying that he would return to her. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body.

RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF GEORGE GRISWOLD.—At the last regular meeting of the Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a series of resolutions were adopted, containing a tribute of respect to the memory of the late GEORGE GRISWOLD, who was senior President of the Association.

FELL DOWN A BANK.—A man named JOHN STONE, while taking a walk, on Wednesday night, fell down an embankment in One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and was killed. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

LIEUT. BEALE ASSAULTED.—Lieut. BEALE appeared before Mayor TIEMANN yesterday, and entered a complaint against JOHN DONELSON, a stage driver, for having struck him with his whip. The Lieut. had called the stage, but, seeing that it was full, determined to take another, whereupon the driver flourished his whip in such a manner as to bring it in contact with his person. The driver, on being brought before the Mayor, did not deny having struck Lieut. BEALE, but claimed that it was accidental. He was held for trial.

A BODY FOUND NEAR ASTORIA.—On Thursday Coroner HIGBIE, of Astoria, held an inquest on the body of an unknown woman about 30 years of age, found afloat near the landing at Astoria. She was above the ordinary size, had on a pair of cotton gloves, three brass rings on one finger over the glove. Thirty-two cents were found in one of her stockings, tied in the corner of a handkerchief. Otherwise she was nearly destitute of clothing. Upon the right arm were the letters "J. M." and "E. M.," printed in India ink.

THE NORTH STAR'S MAILS.—The mails from Panama and South Pacific, brought by the steamer *North Star* on Tuesday last, were unfortunately detained on board until yesterday afternoon, when they were delivered to the Post-office. The mail from the South Pacific was large and of very great importance.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Bavaria* sailed yesterday for Hamburg with 179 passengers, and $500,000 in specie. The *Jason* also sailed yesterday for Galway with 251 passengers.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was to have been held last night, but the want of a quorum rendered an adjournment inevitable.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Sanitary Association, called last evening at the Cooper Institute, adjourned without transacting any business, there not being a quorum present.

FIRE IN THOMPSON-STREET—CAUSE, RUM.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises, No. 118 Thompson-street, occupied by JOSEPH GARTLAND as an eating-house. The Police of the Eighth Ward arrested MARGARET GARTLAND, the wife of the proprietor, on a charge of setting fire to the place; but it was ascertained afterwards that the woman while intoxicated accidentally upset the candle. The Police put out the flames.

FIRE ALARM IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in consequence of a window-shade falling against a gas light in the show-window of the store of HENRY BRODIE, in Eighth-avenue, the goods in the window were set on fire and a loss of $150 was sustained before the fire was put out. He is insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock A. M., yesterday, an attempt was made to fire the premises at No. 312 West Twenty-seventh-street, by setting fire to some shavings in the woodshed in the rear of the house. The Police of the Twentieth Ward discovered and put out the fire. No arrests made. The fire bells were not rung.

FIRE ALARM IN EAST BROADWAY.—At 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire took place in the paint shop of HENRY PRIDHAM, No. 73 East Broadway. The flames were extinguished by the inmates before much damage was done.

FIRE ALARM IN WORTH-STREET.—The Sixth Precinct Police extinguished a fire that broke out in the basement of the premises No. 145 Worth-street, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. The damage done was trifling.

BURNING BEDS ON THE ROOF.—A straw bed on the roof of No. 46 Thomas-street, was set on fire about 3½ A. M., yesterday, by some sparks falling on it from an adjoining chimney. The fire was put out by the inmates before much damage had been done.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm at 7½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, was caused by an accidental fire in the indigo factory No. 233 Cherry-street. Damage about $200, principally by water, and fully covered by insurance.

### Thirty-fifth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

Having outgrown the accommodations which the old Masonic Hall and Niblo's Garden successively afforded them; having been expelled from Castle Garden by foreign immigration, and from the Crystal Palace by fire, the Managers of the American Institute take refuge this year in Palace Garden for their Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition.

The series of popular meetings held at this place last year make it unnecessary to tell New-Yorkers where Palace Garden is. Strangers, however, are hereby informed that it is situated at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. That a plot of ground 200 feet square in so central a situation should have been kept clean from buildings to so late a date in the history of the City is remarkable, but nevertheless true. The garden is flanked on the western side by a building 200 feet long and 25 feet wide. This will be reserved for the finer articles which may be on exhibition. Two galleries, one at each end of the hall, afford additional room. One of them will be reserved for a refreshment saloon.

On the Eastern side of the garden there is a shed two hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide in process of erection for the accommodation of the machinery. It is to be securely roofed and well guarded in every respect. Three steam-engines and one of ERICSSON's caloric engines will be beneath it.

To secure additional room, the Managers of the Institute have purchased a tent which will cover a space measuring 150 by 100. This will be stretched over the Garden proper; numerous articles which wind and water cannot damage will be depoisited beneath it. It is expected that the tent will be perfectly water-tight. Whether their anticipations will be realized remains to be seen. Three hundred and fifty dollars was paid for this tent.

On the whole, the managers appear well contented with their accommodations. Mr. DE FOREST, the lessee of the Garden, they say, has treated them with great liberality. Thirty-five hundred dollars rent is paid for the grounds for fifty days; but Mr. DE FOREST reserves to himself the exclusive right of furnishing the refreshments, a privilege which the managers calculate is worth a thousand dollars more, while he has made what they consider a perfectly fair bargain, he has given them the privilege of cutting down two or three cherry trees, which are of much value in such a garden, though youngsters in the country would not think of climbing them for the fruit they might bear.

The grounds are more spacious than was either Niblo's or Castle Garden, although the space seems cramped when compared with that which the Crystal Palace afforded. Economy of room is thus enforced, and none but the most deserving articles will be put on exhibition.

To insure against inventors and others meeting with such a calamity as was brought on them by the burning of the Crystal Palace, the managers have an open policy of insurance, and whoever chooses may enter goods under it, paying his part of the premium.

Yesterday was the first day named for the reception of articles which are to be put on exhibition. Nothing worthy of note was entered. Every one seems to wait for the last of the designated days before entering their articles.

### Police Reports.

ANOTHER CEDAR-STREET HOTEL CASE.—Yesterday two Police officers saw a Frenchman in Cedar-street, standing beside a huge pile of baggage, gesticulating frightfully and talking wildly in his native tongue. A large crowd of persons stood around him. He was pronounced insane, and the two policemen conveyed him and his baggage to the City Hall. When within the Court-room, and having been assured that a small though very heavy box had been removed from among his baggage, and placed in care of the magistrate, he became much calmer, and finally gave an accounf of himself through an interpreter. He said that the small box of which he was so careful contained gold and silver and minerals; that he had but just arrived from Europe in the steamship *North Star*; that upon landing he was accosted by a genteel-looking young man, who inquired whether he did not wish to go to a first-rate French hotel. Replying in the affirmative, he soon found himself in a hack, and with his baggage and new-made acquaintance was driven to the Hotel Français, No. 141 Cedar-street. Arrived there, the hackman demanded $5 for his services, and he was paid; the smooth-tongued runner demanded $6 for his voluntary aid, and received it, though given reluctantly. The Frenchman then sat down to a dinner. From the number of impertinent questions asked him as to the extent of his finances, his destination, the contents of the heavy little box, and the solicitations that he should invest some of his surplus funds in cheap passage tickets, he says he became suspicious, and finally so alarmed that he concluded to leave, and thereupon asked for his bill. This was soon given him. It amounted to $6. Among the items were, for dinner, $1; for lodging-room, $1; for "the girl who waited on him at table," 50 cents. The Frenchman expressed surprise at these strange charges, when he says he was coolly told that he must pay $7 more *for making out the bill!* To do this, he at first positively refused, but was at length bullied into paying over the whole demand, being fearful of personal violence. He expressed his dissatisfaction so vehemently, however, that he was pushed out of the place with his goods, and was then arrested for being either insane or drunk! Alderman BRADY dispatched Officer GERST for the landlord of the house in Cedar-street, whose name is Chas. Bon. Bon appeared, denied the story of the complainant, whom he declared to be insane, temporarily so, at least, as he had had $10 worth of wine for which he was charged, and not for making out the bill as alleged. It being at this time past 4 o'clock, further investigation into the matter was postponed until to-day. The Frenchman declared that he would leave the country immediately. He was escorted, at his own request, to other quarters.

STEALING SEWING MACHINES.—A complaint was preferred before Justice STEERS, at Essex Market Court yesterday, by Joseph Murray, superintendent of the mechanical department of the business of Wheeler & Wilson, the sewing machine manufacturers, against a merchant in Cortlandt-street, who is charged with receiving stolen goods. It appears from the affidavit of Walter Limbert, who has been employed until within a short time as clerk in the establishment of Wheeler & Wilson, that he had been accustomed since about the first of May last to purchase the more delicate parts of the machines from the factory, which he disposed of to the Cortlandt-street merchant. Limbert also states that he stole three complete machines which he sold to him at much less than their real value. His connection with that individual, he avers, was almost compulsory. He says he first sold him a lot of needles and thread, which he had stolen from his employers, and the low price at which he disposed of the articles excited the suspicions of the merchant, who threatened that unless he continued to furnish them, he would expose Limbert to his employers. Frightened at the threat, Limbert says he yielded to his solicitations, and stole several thousand dollars' worth of property, which he handed over to him. Sergeant De Vourney and Officer Phillips, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested the merchant, and, upon searching his store, the three perfect machines, and a portion of the other parts of machines were found, the whole valued at $669. He was taken before Justice STEERS, where he made a charge of burglary against Limbert and an Englishman, named George Herwood. He alleges that these two men came to him with some of Wheeler & Wilson's goods, and, while he was up stairs negotiating with Limbert for their purchase, Herwood broke into his office below, and stole goods which had been previously purchased by him from Limbert. The three were committed for examination.

ARREST OF JOHNSON, THE MAN WHO STABBED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.—John Johnson, the colored man, who stabbed his father-in-law, Samuel Phillips, at No. 47 Hammersley-street, last Sunday night, and afterwards escaped, has been arrested. Officer Van Brunt, of the Eighth Ward, having obtained a trace of the fugitive, pursued him to Weeksville, Long Island, where, after a long search, he discovered Johnson in a bedroom in the upper part of a house occupied by colored persons. At first they made some resistance, but the officer drew his revolver, and Johnson surrendered. He acknowledges the act of stabbing, but says he was provoked to it by the conduct of Phillips towards his mother. Phillips still lies at the New-York Hospital, and is dangerously wounded. Johnson was committed by Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Prison, for examination.

THE DISCHARGE OF KENNY.—The man named Kenny, who was arrested and taken before Alderman Brady on Wednesday, and whose money, jewelry and clothing were seized, was discharged on *habeas corpus* yesterday afternoon by Judge DAVIES. There had not been any complaint made against him, neither had there been a warrant issued for his arrest.

### A Bloody Affair in Louisiana.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF LAFAYETTE PARISH AND THE EXPELLED OUTLAWS.

The following brief narrative of a reported conflict in Lafayette Parish, La., appears in the New-Orleans *True Delta*, Sept. 10. We have received previous reports of the ill-feeling engendered by the formation of a Vigilance Committee in that locality, but this account of a bloody warfare seems to require some further confirmation; we give it for what it is worth:

"A friend who has just arrived from Lafayette Parish, informs us that on Saturday morning last the Vigilance Committee of that parish were summoned to assemble and proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, about fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where an encampment of outlaws had been formed, the ringleaders of which had challenged them to battle. Accordingly, the law and order men of the parish, who had long suffered from these depredators, who had robbed, plundered, passed counterfeit money, and murdered with impunity, quickly gathered, and taking a piece of artillery with them from the village of Vermillionville, started for the rendezvous of the outlaws. At 9 A. M. on Saturday about five hundred well equipped mounted men suddenly appeared before the entrenched camp of the boastful defiers of the laws, where they found them in full force, with the Bayou well guarded, and a house in the centre of their position, loop-holed and otherwise thoroughly prepared for enduring a siege or resisting a storming party. The flag of their fraternity also floated defiantly in the breeze, and until the Vigilants had formed their order of battle, and unmasked their cannon, all looked as if the defence would be obstinate and sanguinary. The sight of the big gun, however, struck terror into the hardened hearts of these outlaws, and *sauve qui peut* suddenly appeared to animate the warriors. Their number was about one hundred and fifty, many of whom having horses, managed to make their escape, but seventy of their force fell into the hands of the Vigilants. Immediately a court-martial was formed, consisting of two Vigilants from each company, to whom the question was submitted whether the prisoners, notorious evil-doers, should suffer death or be paddled. By a majority of two, it was decided to inflict the paddle punishment, and 3,600 blows were equally administered. One fellow committed suicide, by shooting himself, to avoid the paddle.

Subsequently, five others of the gang were found dead, from gun-shot wounds.

Our informant says that the news of this affair caused the greatest pleasure among all the honest and decent inhabitants of the parish where it occurred, and the adjacent Attakapas parishes, which have long suffered from the depredations of the powerful and dangerous gang."

### Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. GEORGE M. RANSOM has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the United States steam sloop *Narragansett*. Lieut JAMES M. WATSON has been ordered to relieve Lieut. W. H. BALL, in command of the United States storeship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, Chili.

Lieut. P. U. MURPHY has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Norfolk, Va.

Commander WM. MCBLAIR has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

Purser J. O. BRADFORD, to the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, in place of Purser THOS. R. WARE, detached.

Lieuts. JOHN G. WALKER and HUNTER DAVIDSON, to the Naval Academy.

Surgeons Jos. BEALE and D. HARLAN have been ordered as members of a Board to examine candidates for admission into the Naval School.

Chief Engineer J. P. WHIPPLE ordered to the *Wyoming*, in place of Chief Engineer H. NEWELL, detached.

The Rev. Chester S. Lyman of New-Haven, has been appointed Prof. of Industrial Mechanics and Physics, in the Philosophical department, Yale College.

**Delightful Weather.**—Pleasant weather makes business brisk, and as the town is alive with strangers, and New-Yorkers who have just returned from their Summer pleasures, it naturally follows that CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is commanding its share of trade. It is, without doubt, the best place to buy your feet-covering, as his stock embraces articles for all classes, men, women and children, and his charges are very low.

**Leary & Co.**
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

**Iron in the Blood.**
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, combined.
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A pamphlet "On the Importance of Iron in the Human Organism," can be had on application.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
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Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical** CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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**MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.**
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A.B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

**3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits,** to match.
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
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**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS. WARRANTED. AGENT WANTED.
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**Fall and Winter Undergarments for men,** women and children at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

**The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.**
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Price, $50. $50. $50.
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**Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.**—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and** mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

**Genin's Fall Style Hat.**
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**Bartholf's**
**Celebrated Sewing Machines.**—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
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**The Original Bridgewater Paint,**
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For roofs, outside works, decks of steamers, iron work, railroad bridges, &c. Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, Late No. 85 Water-st.

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**Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 12s. Slippers and** Ties, at 6s. and 7s. per pair; Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range** and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

**Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees** surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

**Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!**
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

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WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

**The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot.**
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

MOORE—UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Jamesson, Mr. HENRY S. MOORE to Miss CLARA BELMONT, the eldest daughter of Capt. M. H. Underhill, all of this City.

AUSTIN—BRADBURN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Geo. C. Feinnell, LEANDER W. AUSTIN to Miss JULIA BRADBURN, all of this City.

CASE—MCDONNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Walter Clarke, O. D. CASE, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., to Miss MARY L. MCDONNELL, daughter of H. W. McDonnell, Esq., of this City.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

FORMAN—PLATT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Hare, Mr. THEODORE FORMAN to Miss HENRIETTA PLATT, all of this City.

CUTTER—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at the 7th Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. JAMES S. CUTTER to Miss MARY JANE SMITH, all of this City.

CLOUGH—RAMSEYER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Mr. THEODORE CLOUGH to Miss SARAH J. RAMSEYER, of this City.

JONES—ADEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. J. Phillips, EDWARD F. JONES to MARGARETTA A. ADEE, all of this City.

LEFFERTS—BLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 15, Mr. JOHN C. LEFFERTS to Miss ADELIA M. BLACK.

MERRITT—FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. T. Johnston, of Alexandria, Va., Mr. JOSEPH MERRITT, of New-York, to Miss CHARLOTTE E., only daughter of Orrin Foote, of Brooklyn.

STANLEY—FISH.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. J. S. Backus, Mr. WM. J. STANLEY, of New-York, to Miss A. LOUISE FISH, of the former place.

JACKSON—SILLCOCK.—At New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. S. B. How, D. D., Mr. E. C. JACKSON, of this City, to Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late Henry Sillcock, of the former place.

HANSEN—ROLFE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Wilson, D. D., the Rev. MAURICE G. HANSEN, of Gravesend, L. I., to Miss CORNELIA A., daughter of J. Rolfe, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

GILMAN—PERKINS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Edward W. Gilman, of Bangor, assisted by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston, Mr. WM. C. GILMAN, Jr., of New-York City, to Miss KATE BEECHER PERKINS, daughter of Thomas C. Perkins, Esq., of Hartford.

## DIED.

PHAIR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, JAMES PHAIR, formerly of Killyshandra, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his sons, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Madison-st., near Pearl, on Friday, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

POWELL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ARTHUR G., only son of Arthur G. and Sarah F. Powell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Caroline L. Stokes, No. 53 West 25th-st., without further invitation.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, MARY, wife of John Callaghan, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Chas. W. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

MESSENGER.—At Manhasset, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at the country residence of his brother, Thomas Messenger, WILLIAM H. MESSENGER, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

**LADIES' MOSAIC, LAVA, CAMEO, CARBUNCLE, ETRUSCAN,**
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF EAR-RINGS, PINS, AND BRACELETS,
MISSES' GOLD AND CORAL NECKLACES,
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THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
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CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
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PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES; A MANUAL OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND CHARACTER OF NATIONAL PARTIES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VALUABLE AND GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION. By ARTHUR HOLMES. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

Taking hold at the very beginning of our existence as a people, this book follows down the course of our history, treating it with the especial view of tracing the party divisions which have from time to time grown up, and giving, with respect to these divisions of the past time, in addition to a historical digest, such general and particular information as never finds its way into national history; and, with respect to divisions of the present times, a clear, concise statement, very useful to those who do not follow up our party changes very closely, and valuable also as a record, and for future reference.

It contains a succinct exposition of all questions of National interest, past or present, with the views of eminent Statesmen, the action of Congress, and the bearing of those questions upon the country at large. While the work is condensed, it is at the same time clear in its delineation of the origin, growth, character, and condition of parties. Being strictly historical, it commends itself to men of all shades of politics as a work of reference, and as a safe guide to the intricacies of American politics and the past action of our Government.

The "old stager" will find in this book much to jog his memory very profitably—while to any one studying the national history, and to young men who look forward to the probability of entering public life, it is altogether indispensable.

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*Class No. 491, Sept. 15, 1859.*
3, 26, 1, 68, 32, 52, 10, 46, 73, 28, 27, 18, 12.
*Class No. 492, Extra, Sept. 15, 1859.*
12, 20, 55, 2, 7, 40, 66, 35, 74, 76, 23, 61, 70, 69.

## INSTRUCTION.

**THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,**
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,**
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

**THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS**
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institution renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burtonis's, No. 49 6th-av., Eatyn's, No. 76 Bond-st., and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

**SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

**THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE**—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is respectfully invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

**PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,** No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

**RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE,** L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

**CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

**FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES**—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

**MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST** respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE**—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

**JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School,** No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL**—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 536 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

**MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER** Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

**ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND** Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

**THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

**CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 836 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

**J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL** for boys, No. 11 West 37th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

**B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

**CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE,** Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

**$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND** MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Smedford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

**LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

**THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL** Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

**MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST.,** (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

**A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH** Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

**THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE** their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,**
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

**TO TEACHERS**
**AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.**
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
**NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,**
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
**AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.**
including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
**SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.**
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
**IVISON & PHINNEY.**
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

**MISS HAINES**
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
**NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,**
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGSING
**FEMALE SEMINARY,**
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

**MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

**CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,**
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

**MADAME NAPOLEON'S**
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

**MADAME A. A. LE DUC,**
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

**MURRAY HALL.**
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

**MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY** INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

**FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL** FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 88 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

**ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

**ARMENIA SEMINARY,**—ESTABLISHED 1835,—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

**SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY**—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school. Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,** NO. 60 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE,** one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

**THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.**—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

**THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN** their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

**MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

**THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

**SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-**TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

**MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

**MRS. DENTON WISHES TO RECEIVE** two children to board and educate. References exchanged. No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

**PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME** HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

**MADISON ACADEMY**—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

**J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

**MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND** Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 33th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

**MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER** school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

**MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38** UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

**THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF** COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

**J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-**LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY** FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**THE HENRY-STREET** GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

**THE FALL TERM OF THE** MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

**MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1** 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 26.

**MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77** East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

**MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL** FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

**MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR** young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

## INSTRUCTION.

**AMER. SCHOOL INST.**—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Wm. Hall & Son; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D.; et al. Wanted, a Principal and wife, for a school in Mississippi; salary $1,600. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

**MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-**SALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

**MONS. L. DeGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH** BOARDING SCHOOL.—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

**MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER** School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

**MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG** children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

**MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN** her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

## TEACHERS.

**TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST** arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

**GOVERNESS.**—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, French, and music, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

**GOVERNESS IN SPANISH FAMILY.**—A lady is desirous of securing a situation in the family of a Spanish gentleman, in City or country, to teach the English branches, or will give private instructions at the residence of Spanish ladies or gentlemen in the City. Address or apply to TEACHER, No. 83 Franklin-st., or No. 210 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

**A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS'** experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

**A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING,** and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation; the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

**A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO** instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouvernante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED WISHES** to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

**AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO** has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

**GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.**—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

**A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION** as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

**A YOUNG STUDENT,** A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

**A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING** the English branches, French, Spanish, (which languages she speaks fluently,) Italian, and Music, would wish to obtain a situation as governess in a family. No objection to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

**TEACHERS.**—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn, as governess in a private family, or in a store; she can speak several languages and teach music. For further particulars, call at No. 25 2d-av.

**A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT**—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN** a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. R., Broadway Post-office.

**A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMING AN** engagement as governess in a family; she is capable of communicating a thorough English education, as well as music, French, Italian, drawing and painting. Address F. G. H., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

**A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, RESIDING** in Brooklyn, wishing tuition in music, will be taught in exchange for instructing a young miss in the general English branches. Application may be made to PETER K. DEYO, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

**A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF** 1849—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address E. K., New-York Post Office.

**WANTED**—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.**—AN OLD-ESTABlished book and stationery store, situated on the west side of the City, between Canal and 14th-st., and doing a large cash business, together with the unexpired lease of three years. Will be sold for cash, or exchanged for a modern finished, two-story brick house and lot, situated as the above; difference will be paid in cash. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,496 Post-office.

**$20,000**—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a person desirous of engaging in a Banking and Exchange business which has been for several years in successful operation, and now affords ample facilities for a safe and profitable increase of business corresponding to the additional capital invested. Principals only will address Box No. 2,086 Post-office, New-York.

**NEW-YORK TUBE WORKS FOR SALE** CHEAP—comprising one steam-engine and boiler, 25-horse power, all the machinery and tools connected with the wrought-iron pipe business, on easy terms, with a good name. Such customers as any person in want of a manufacturing business, this cannot be equaled. For particulars, inquire of Mr. E. LUMB, West 33th-st., 11th-av., North River.

**FOR SALE**—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE STOCK, fixtures, lease, and good will of a grocery-store, located in centre of the city; one of the best stands for a grocery in this country; doing a good trade which can be largely increased. Stock, etc., about $2,000. The present owner and occupant being about to remove from the city, will give parties wishing to buy a "good trade." Address GROCER, Box No. 144 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

**PATENT FOR SALE.**—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**—WANTED TO CONtract for the immediate manufacture of from 5,000 to 10,000 sewing machines. None but parties thoroughly responsible, and having facilities for turning out without delay at least one hundred machines per day, need apply at No. 175 First-avenue.

**FOR SALE**—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

**FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244** GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to
EDGAR T. FANNING.

**JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE**—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types and &c. For particulars apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-**niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY** MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

**SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROAD-**WAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

## FOR SALE.

**JOHN KAVANAGH,**
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND HOUSE AGENT,
No. 778 6th-avenue, between 45th and 46th sts.,
Has some beautifully located property for sale on the principal avenues and streets of the City, vacant lots on 2d-av., 6th-av., Yorkville and Harlem, on which there are some fine corners. AN ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT on 6th-av., for cash. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. People wanting property for investment will do well to call on KAVANAGH. He has plenty of it, and at RIGHT FIGURES. Corner stores and houses on 2d-av. and 6th-av., for sale cheap. Also, a few first-class houses on 45th' 47th, and 48th sts., and Madison and Lexington avs., to let or for sale.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**
For sale, an elegant brown-stone-front store and dwelling on 9th-av., west side, near 35th-st. Has nearly all the improvements, with vaults under sidewalk and rear of house. Also, a three-story brick-front store and dwelling No. 421 9th-av. These two houses will be sold cheap for cash. Terms cash. Apply to
**JOHN KAVANAGH,**
No. 778 6th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.
**VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.**
$43,000.—For sale, one of the most valuable lots on Broadway, near Union-square; lot 24x120; building four stories in front; five stories in rear, containing store room and cellar, and 38 rooms above. This property is rapidly increasing in value and will pay now 10 per cent. on amount asked for it. Sixty per cent. can remain. R. H. GALLAHER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY.**—The following first-class Houses:
2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $20,000 each.
6 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $25,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $26,000 each.
For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—IN A GENteel neighborhood, very convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, several newb rick cottages; a rare chance for those wanting a comfortable residence at a moderate cost, ($2,750,) or a party seeking a first-class investment. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 176 Front-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 122 WEST 4th-st.; lot 26½ feet front by 101 feet deep; the house is in perfect order, containing all the modern improvements. It is handsomely furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, and will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 48th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also a good brick house in 36th-st., near 8th-av. One also in 44th-st., near 9th-av., and one in 33d-st., near 10th-av. To a cash customer either of the above places will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. JELIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

**EVERY FAMILY A HOME.**—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are constructing twelve dwellings, (brick and frame cottages,) costing $500 to $5,000, for sale on easy payments. East New-York is a great Railroad centre and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

**FOR SALE.**—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

**TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.**—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

**GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

**FOR SALE**—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENglish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house in Lexington-av., three story basement, and has all the modern improvements. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JAS. B. VAN CLEEF, No. 720 Broadway.

**FIFTH-AVENUE.**—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTHav., near 14th-st., a first-class dwelling; lot 26 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

**B

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
**NOTICE.**—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

**PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN** establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

**NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE Co.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.
**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

**HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON** 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM** MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

**BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK,** London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

**SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE** Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12** per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

## MEDICAL.

**HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING** from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,**
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

**FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.**
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES,
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4, and 7 to 8, every day.

**DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES** of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

**NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.**—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of the highest standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS** the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Consultation free, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES**—Married and single, in health or disease.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for his unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 P. M.

**DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICA** *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

**$500 REWARD**—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 100 Fulton st., corner of William.

**WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.**—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

**MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHY-SICIAN** and midwife. Ladies who desire board and attendance during their confinement can be accommodated. Those who wish to have their infants adopted will find an opportunity to do so at No. 34 Lispenard-st., private lying-in hospital.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## DENTISTRY.

**A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST** LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 830 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

| HARLEM. | | PECK-SLIP. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 A. M. | 1 P. M. | 7 A. M. | 3:15 P. M. |
| 7 A. M. | 3 P. M. | 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. |
| 8 A. M. | 4:15 P. M. | 9:15 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. |
| 9 A. M. | 5:15 P. M. | 11 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. |
| 10:30 A. M. | 6:15 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 7:15 P. M. |

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
**BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,**
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,** HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| LEAVE NEW YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| We'day. Sept. 7, 11 | A. M. | Wed'day. Sept. 7, 3 | P. M. |
| Thurs. Sept. 8, 12 | A. M. | Th'day. Sept. 8, 4 | P. M. |
| Friday Sept. 9, 12:30 | P. M. | Friday Sept. 9, 4:30 | P. M. |
| Saturd. Sept. 10, 1:30 | P. M. | Sat'day. Sept. 10, 5 | P. M. |
| Sunday. Sept. 11, 7 | A. M. | Sunday. Sept. 11, 3 | P. M. |
| Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30 | A. M. | Mo'day. Sept. 12, 2:30 | P. M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8 | A. M. | Tu'day. Sept. 13, 3:30 | P. M. |
| We'day. Sept. 14, 8 | A. M. | Wed'day. Sept. 14, 3:30 | P. M. |
| Th'day. Sept. 15, 8 | A. M. | Th'day. Sept. 15, 4 | P. M. |
| Friday. Sept. 16, 9 | A. M. | Friday. Sept. 16, 4:30 | P. M. |
| Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30 | A. M. | Mo'day. Sept. 19, 7 | A. M. |
| Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9 | A. M. | Tu'day. Sept. 20, 1 | P. M. |
| Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30 | A. M. | Wed'day. Sept. 21, 2:30 | P. M. |
| Th'day. Sept. 22, 11 | A. M. | Th'day. Sept. 22, 3 | P. M. |
| Friday. Sept. 23, 12 | M. | Friday. Sept. 23, 4 | P. M. |
| Sat'day. Sept. 24, 3 | P. M. | Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7 | P. M. |
| Tues'y. Sept. 27, 8 | A. M. | Tu'day. Sept. 27, 2:30 | P. M. |
| Wed'dy. Sept. 28, 8:30 | A. M. | Wed'day. Sept. 28, 3:30 | P. M. |
| Th'day. Sept. 29, 8:30 | A. M. | Th'day. Sept. 29, 4 | P. M. |

**NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY** steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

**NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR** AT ELIZABETHPORT, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11.27 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

**NOTICE.**—THE STEAMER LONG BRANCH being temporarily disabled, will discontinue her trips until further notice. The trade and travel to and from Pleasure Bay, and Branch Port, will be continued by the LAURA, in connection and in conformity with the time of the HIGHLAND LIGHT. This arrangement is the time of the HIGHLAND LIGHT. This arrangement is the time of the HIGHLAND LIGHT. This arrangement is

### New-Jersey State Fair.

ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION—LOCALITY OF THE FAIR.

The New-Jersey State Fair opened at Elizabeth City on Tuesday last. The grounds are located between Elizabeth and Elizabethport, immediately on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The inclosure devoted to the exhibition of the various articles comprises about thirty acres, almost enough, one would think, to contain all the agricultural and mechanical products of the State. Externally the grounds present the general features in miniature of like exhibitions in larger States. There are the same wonderful displays of legerdemain to be witnessed for the trifling sum of ten cents; the same fat oxen; wonderful men, women and children; triple-headed calves, &c., &c., all to be seen for the magical dime, save when the proprietors of the shows have displayed sufficient enterprise to penetrate within the inclosure, sacred to the purposes of the fair. Then the aristocratic air which has been infused into these exhibitions enhances the prices of admission fifty per cent.

Tuesday was mainly occupied with the registration and arrangement of articles which were to compete for prizes, and yesterday the work was still proceeding, though with diminished spirit. Thus far the entries have exceeded in number those of any previous year, and what is still more satisfactory to the managers, they have been made by a larger number of persons, so that the funds which have poured into the treasury have been considerably augmented. Yesterday and day before, the attendance of visitors fully equaled that of former years.

Immediately on entering the grounds the stalls for cattle present themselves. The State has some fanciers who care for its reputation in this line, and who do all in their power to make these annual displays what they should be. First in order are the Devons. J. M. WHITENACK, of Lesser Cross Roads, had his stalls well represented. Among the cattle which he has on exhibition, are a native Devon heifer calf, and a three year old Devon bull. A. M. TREDWELL, of Madison, made a fine display. JOHN KEAN, of Union, had a noble yoke of four years old oxen in this division.

Next came the Short-horns. B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, took the lead here as they did elsewhere. The cattle which they have on exhibition are for the most part noble animals. *Diana Gwynne*, imported by SAMUEL THORNE, from the stock of J. J. TANQUERAY, Mendon, England, and the *Duc de Malakoff*, a year old bull, and by far the finest animal in the inclosure, attracted much attention. Mr. VAN SYCKLE, of Anderson, exhibited a large number of Short-horns, among whom *Strawberry* and *Perelen* are the best deserving mention.

There were but few Herefords on exhibition. *Comet*, whose sire was imported by PENDERGRASS in 1848, and whose dam was raised by HENRY CLAY, was the finest animal in this division. He belongs to A. G. VAN SYCKLE. GEORGE HARTSHORNE, Esq., of Rahway, does his share towards filling these stalls. But few people beside A. M. TREDWELL seem to fancy the Ayrshire breed.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, of Belville, exhibits a noble Alderney bull. Then come the stalls for the steers. They are sparsely filled. Neither are there any milch cows on exhibition worth mention.

Messrs. B. & C. S. HAINES make a fine display of porkers. Messrs. HARTSHORNE, JOHN WOODWARD and J. B. EDGAR, of Rahway, do the same, excelling in the Suffolk breed. HENRY TURNER, of Orange, has some fine Berkshires in his stalls.

The sheep show much better than the pigs. J. C. TAYLOR has several handsome imported ewes. J. R. SICKLES, of Marlboro, also exhibits quite a number. GEO. HARTSHORNE, Esq., besides a handsome South Down ram, has three ewes of the same breed in the stalls, and some fine middle wool sheep. ANDREW ROBBINS, of Flagtown, MAHLON GUINN, of Rahway, and others, exhibited some of those singular-looking Tartar bucks.

Among the fowl there are but few worthy notice. The display of African Geese, Japanese Bantams, and other fancy breeds, by H. FENNER, of Orange, is very good. An antiquated goose attracted much attention, for what reason may be inferred from the following document, which was pasted on the coop where the venerable bird was confined:

"Madam Goose is now owned by ROBERT SCHOMP, of Readington, Hunterdon County, N. J. She has been in his possession twenty-five years, and was given to him by his grandfather, Major H. G. SCHOMP. ROBBY's father is now in his 85th year, and this goose was a gift to *his* mother, as part of her marriage outfit. The mate of Madame Goose was killed in the Revolutionary War, being rode over by a troop of cavalry. She enjoys general good health, is not so active as she once was, but moves about among her descendants with dignity and considerable activity. In the Spring of 1857 she laid six eggs, three of which were hatched, and the goslings raised. In 1858 she made seven nests and laid but two eggs, evidence perhaps of failing faculties. Her eyes are becoming dim, one having almost entirely failed. The year of her birth cannot be known, but she remains a representative of the olden time, and is worthy the respect which honorable old age should ever command."

Whether this goose was the one which saved Rome, her biographer does not state. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it may reasonably be inferred that this was the identical bird whose hissing around the people of that ancient town aroused them to a sense of danger.

Horses are generally the great feature of attraction at these State Fairs. Of trotters, including geldings, mares and stallions, matched teams, jacks, mules, &c., 174 entries have been made. The prominent trotters on the ground are *Yankee Tricks*, owned by Mr. STILES, of Newark, and capable of accomplishing his mile in three minutes; *New-Jersey Star*, owned by JACOB WILLIAMS, of Clover Hill, set down as a 2:50 trotter when in prime condition, and the colt *Cassius M. Clay*, owned by Mr. W. B. TITMAR, of Newton, N. J. The last named gentleman has entered beside three pair matched horses over sixteen hands high, two pair over fifteen hands, one pair for draft, one pair of fancy matched horses, and one saddle horse. The stallions *Czar* and *Independence*, owned by Mr. TOLMAN, are likewise on exhibition. Mr. CORNWALL, of Belleville, has entered *Omar Hassan* and *Know-Nothing*.

In the agricultural department gigantic pumpkins, turnips and beets are scarce. There are pears which are so luscious that it seems as though they would melt in one's mouth by looking at them. Plums, grapes, &c., are displayed in profusion, the principal exhibitors of fruit being Mr. BURKMANN, of Plainfield, HOOKER & Co., of Rochester, ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, Prof. MAPES, W. H. REID, and R. T. HAINES, of Elizabeth. The tents where these fruits are displayed are the most attractive in the Fair.

New-Jersey can build fine carriages if she cannot produce remarkable pumpkins. The Rahway makers, W. H. PLATT, J. MARSH, MILLER & BROTHERS, and Messrs. SANDERS & SOUTHARD, of Newark, have beautiful vehicles on exhibition.

Plows, ERICSSON's caloric engines, &c., &c., are prominent among the machines—and pianos, sewing machines, melodeons, &c., among the useful and ornamental articles in their respective tents.

The spectators who throng the grounds, by their language and actions, almost make one forget that he is within twenty miles of New-York. Yesterday an old gentleman with an official badge on the lappel of his coat was escorting a company of his friends around the grounds, pointing out to them the objects most worthy of note. In the course of his perigrinations he came upon the stall where a cow from the St. Nicholas Hotel Farm was confined. "Yes," he exclaimed, throwing all the emphasis on the first syllable of the word hotel, "here's a cow from St. Nicholas' *Hotel* in New-York." "St. Nicholas *Hotel*," three or four voices responded, "where's that?" "Don't you know where that is?" replied the aged *cicerone*, "why Saint Nicholas Hotel is where BILL POELS was murdered." One of the company thought that place had been burned down, but the old man told them it had not, and the party passed on, convinced that a hotel in New-York where they kept cows was a great institution.

Yesterday afternoon the examination of horses was begun. It will be continued this morning. This afternoon there is to be a plowing-match and trial of implements, which will be succeeded at 2 o'clock by the trial and competition of stallions and matched horses for a special premium of $50. To-morrow morning there will be a grand parade of the cattle and horses at 9 o'clock; at 11 o'clock Col. JAMES W. WALL will deliver an address in the Speaker's tent; at 12½ o'clock all prize animals will be displayed in the ring, and from 1 o'clock until 3½ there will be a grand display and trial of all horses, whether New-Jersey born or foreign, which may enter the ring. Special premiums will be offered for this contest.

The grounds where the Fair is held are remarkably easy of access. They may be reached at several hours during the morning by the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad or by the boats of the Central Railroad which leave Pier No. 2 North River at various hours in the morning for Elizabethport.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The fourth day of the State Agricultural Fair attracted over 30,000 people. In the Boys Equestrian Matches seven entries were made. In the plowing matcher seven illathces were made. The results aer not fairly given yet. The horse-tamer, "Lone Star," manifesed his powers on some young colts, to the great satisfaction of the crowd.

### Later from Brazil.

A REMARKABLY SHORT PASSAGE—STATE OF THE COFFEE TRADE.

The bark *Roebuck*, Capt. CHASE, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having sailed the afternoon of the 14th August, thus making the passage from port to port in thirty-two days. We generally experience some difficulty in getting the correct dates of the sailing of vessels from certain ports, but in this instance Capt. CHASE furnishes us with the arrivals of several vessels from the States, on the day of his departure, Aug. 14.

Very little coffee was in course of exportation; nor had the shipments since the first of the month been important. This is the result of high prices, which in its turn, resulted from rumors of limited crops. The arrivals at this port are consequently trifling; and consignees who sell, submit to a loss.

The Rochester *Union* is assured by those who have the means of knowing, that there is now plenty of water on the Eastern Levels, and that boats are now arriving here in seven days from New-York. There has been so much uncertainty about navigation this season that people have hesitated to ship property by canal. It is hoped that the worst is over, and no further delay will occur.

## SPORTING.

### Scottish Games at Jones' Wood—Meeting of the Caledonian Club.

The third annual meeting of the New-York Caledonian Club, for the purpose of competing in the athletic games peculiar to Scotland, was held at Jones' Wood yesterday. The occasion drew together a large crowd of spectators, who seemed greatly pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The members of the Club, all of whom are either Scotchmen or sons of Scotchmen, gathered at the Mercer House at 8 o'clock in the morning, under the command of their Chief, ALEX. CROSS, and preceded by Robertson's Band and two Highland pipers, marched down Broadway to the Park, and thence proceeded in Third avenue cars to the scene of the day's sport. Not far from the entrance to the Wood a level spot covered with green-sward and one-sixth of a mile in circumference, had been inclosed with stakes and ropes. Inside of this ring a small platform on which the dancing was to take place had been constructed, and without were the refreshment tents, the stands of the hucksters, and the space appropriated to the spectators. Hither the Highlanders hied, and immediately on their arrival they danced a Scotch reel to the music of the bagpipes. Most of the members of the Club were dressed in Highland costume, and their bonnets, and kilts, and vari-colored plaids, the music of the bagpipes echoing through the wood, their quaint dances and the sylvan surroundings, conjure dup in the minds of those who saw and heard them, the old romantic legends of Scotland which have been favorite *pabulum* for the novel-writers.

After the dance the athletic exercises commenced. First in order was "Throwing the heavy hammer." Each of those who were to compete in this exercise threw his plaid and bonnet on the grass, drew his belt tighter, and in his turn lifted a long-handled mallet, weighing twenty-two pounds, high above his head, swung it far back, and then, exerting his utmost strength, flung it to as great a distance as possible in front of him. GEORGE GRASSICK threw it further than any of the others—sixty-eight feet and two inches, and carried off the first prize, a kilt, (Tartan,) value $8. JOHN GOLDIE threw it sixty-three feet and six inches, and won the second prize, a brooch worth $3.

"Throwing the light hammer" was the next exercise. The light hammer weighed sixteen pounds. GEORGE GRASSICK threw it 84 feet and 6 inches, and won the first prize, and JOHN GOLDIE became entitled to the second prise by tossing it 79 feet from him. The first prize was a kilt, (Tartan,) worth $8, and the second was a pair of shoes, worth $3 50. "Tossing the Caber" occupied a great deal of time, and was with difficulty accomplished. The caber is a log of heavy wood, and, in order to "toss" it, the Highlander lifts it upright in his arms, the smaller end resting on his hands, and throws it into the air in such a way that its butt-end shall strike the ground, and the caber shall topple over in the direction in which it is thrown. The log with which the experiment was tried first yesterday was too heavy for the competitors, and none of them accomplished the feat until a long piece had been sawed off. GEORGE GRASSICK again took the first prize—a Highland plaid, worth $8—and the second prize—a pair of shoes, worth $3 50—was awarded to W. G. CUMMING. Mr. GRASSICK won the first prize, too, in "Putting the Heavy Stone." He threw the stone twenty-three feet and six inches from him, and his reward was a Highland plaid, worth $8. JAMES MONTGOMERY threw it twenty-two feet and six inches, and won the second prize, a bonnet and hose. The first prize, a kilt, (Tartan) for "putting the light stone" twenty-eight feet and six inches, was won also by Mr. GRASSICK; and the second by Mr. GOLDIE. ALEX. FRASER and PETER BOWMAN won the first and second prizes respectively for dancing the "Broad Sword Dance." Next came "the standing jump." Mr. JOHN GOLDIE jumped ten feet, and a Tartan kilt was his reward; Mr. J. CROWN jumped nine feet and six inches, and took the second prize. In the "running jump" Mr. GOLDIE and Mr. CROWN jumped respectively fifteen feet and fourteen feet, four inches. They carried off the prizes which were similar to those previously awarded. "The standing high leap" gave Mr. GOLDIE the first prize again; he jumped over a bar four feet and five inches high. Mr. BOWMAN took the second prize. In "the running high leap" the first prize was awarded again to Mr. GOLDIE, who leaped over a bar five feet one inch high. Mr. CROWN took the second prize. In "the hop, step and jump" Mr. GOLDIE's achievement is expressed by the distance, thirty-six feet six inches, and Mr. CROWN's by thirty-five feet and three inches. They carried off the prizes.

At 3 o'clock a recess was taken, and in the mean time CHIARINI walked the tight-rope for the edification of the assembled crowd.

After the recess "The Short Race" was first on the programme. The competitors ran half a mile. Mr. BOWMAN came in first, and Mr. GOLDIE was one foot six and three-eighth inches behind him. Then four members of the Club danced the Highland Fling. The first and second prizes for the dance were awarded to ALEXANDER FRASER and JOHN A. MCPHERSON respectively. "The Long Race"—six times around the ring—followed. PETER BOWMAN took the first prize, and J. MONTGOMERY the second. "The Hurdle Race" was won by DUNCAN MILLER, and JAS. LAW came in second best. In this race each of the competitors was compelled to climb over three wooden obstructions, ten feet high, which were placed in his path. "The Sack Races" excited a great deal of merriment. Everybody, of course, knows what a sack race is, though we seldom have an opportunity of seeing one in this country. Only three members of the Club permitted themselves to be placed in sacks, which were fastened at the neck, and endeavored, by a series of jumps, hitches and springs, to reach the goal.

WM. MONTGOMERY won the first prize, and PETER BOWMAN carried off the second.

"Wheeling the barrow blindfold," was the last of the regular exercises. Those who take part in this sport are blindfolded and placed behind a wheel-barrow, the front of which is turned in the opposite direction from that in which they are to go. Then at the word each turns his barrow around and advances with the design of reaching a pole erected at the other end of the field. Those who are not accustomed to the game are very apt to proceed in a very different direction from that which leads to the goal. One yesterday described a semi-circle in the field, and thought all the time that he was proceeding in a straight line. GEORGE GILLERLY won the first prize, and J. MONTGOMERY the second. Next came two private races, for which prizes were offered by Mr. GEORGE BRODIE. The first race was once around the course. JOHN GOLDIE won the first prize, $2 50: Mr. MONTGOMERY won the second, and Mr. HUNTER the third. The second race, three times around the course, and a prize of $4, was won by Mr. CROWN. Mr. MONTGOMERY came in second, and Mr. MILLER third. The *finale* was a Scotch reel, in which members and visitors joined, after which the Club proceeded to the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, where they dined together in the evening. There the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, the speeches were made, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

### Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

These Clubs played at Hoboken on Thursday, the Gotham Club winning by a considerable number of runs. The following is the score:

| GOTHAM. | H. | L. | Runs. | MUTUAL. | H. | L. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curtis, 3 b | 3 | | 4 | Beard, c | 1 | | 5 |
| Anderson, c. f | 3 | | 4 | Binns, p | 3 | | 3 |
| McKeever, 1 b | 3 | | 4 | A. B. Taylor, l. f | 2 | | 3 |
| Turner, 2 b | 3 | | 4 | Gavagnan, 2 b | 3 | | 3 |
| McCosker, c | 3 | | 4 | Powell, c. f | 2 | | 3 |
| Cohen, l. f | 2 | | 6 | Spence, 3 b | 4 | | 1 |
| Van Cott, p | 4 | | 2 | H. B. Taylor, r. f | 2 | | 4 |
| Forsyth, s. s | 2 | | 6 | McMahon, s. s | 5 | | 1 |
| Dupignac, r. f | 4 | | 3 | Clancy, 1 b | 5 | | 2 |
| Total | 37 | | | Total | | | 25 |

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gotham | 11 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 37 |
| Mutual | 2 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 25 |

UMPIRE—Mr. Gelston, of the Eagle Club.

ATLANTICS, OF JAMAICA, VS. HAMILTONS, OF BROOKLYN.

The first of a home-and-home game was played between these Clubs on Wednesday, the 14th inst., upon the grounds of the former, at Jamaica, which resulted as follows:

| ATLANTIC. | H. | L. | Runs. | HAMILTON. | H. | L. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powell, s. s | 4 | | 4 | Maxfield, l. f | 2 | | 4 |
| Ashmead, c | 4 | | 1 | Johnson, r. f | 3 | | 3 |
| Smith, r. f | 5 | | 1 | Cooper, s. s | 3 | | 3 |
| G. M. Bennett, p | 4 | | 1 | Rogers, 1 b | 3 | | 2 |
| Ludlum, 2d b | 2 | | 3 | Bergen, 2 b | 5 | | 1 |
| G. F. Bennett, l. f | 3 | | 2 | Davenport, c | 2 | | 3 |
| Conklin, c. f | 2 | | 3 | J. A. Halsey, c. f | 3 | | 3 |
| Brush, 3d b | 2 | | 2 | A. Dorf, 3 b | 4 | | 2 |
| Campbell, 1 b | 1 | | 3 | Maxon, p | 2 | | 3 |
| Total | 27 | | 18 | Total | 27 | | 24 |

SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—A. Wagner.
SCORER FOR HAMILTON—J. M. Hagney.
UMPIRE—F. N. Mabee.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 18 |
| Hamilton | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 24 |

The return match will be played on the 28th inst., upon the grounds of the Hamilton Base Ball Club, corner of Gates and Grand avenues, Brooklyn.

Friday, Sept. 16, Harlem Club *vs.* Putnam Club, of Brooklyn, single game, at the Red House grounds. Game called at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Same day, Stuyvesant *vs.* Chelsea, at Hamilton-square. Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

BRITISH LEGATION TO MEXICO.—We have authoritative intelligence to the effect that Mr. ORWAY, British Minister to Mexico, did not sail, as reported, from Vera Cruz, in the packet of the 4th inst., but will remain at least a month longer at the capital. Several reasons are assigned for this, the principal of which is that he entertained suspicions of the course Mr. MATHEWS, who is left in charge of the Legation, would pursue. Mr. M., formerly British Consul at Philadelphia, is a thorough Liberal, and has, it is said, from the beginning, disapproved of the policy and conduct of his principal.

It is also stated to us, on the same unquestionable authority, that Mr. ORWAY's "leave of absence," as also, doubtless, the disapproval of his Government, dates back full a twelve-month; but that, because of his long diplomatic service, his recall was not formally decided and insisted upon till after the affair at Tacubaya.

It gives us pleasure here to add that there is not the slightest reason to fear, as has been stated, that the ex-Minister will meet with the slightest indignity or public expression of disrespect, on his passage through the city of Vera Cruz.—*New-Orleans Picayune*

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS—AN EXTENSIVE PARK PROPOSED.—The Coummissioners on Parks, appointed by a recent act of the Legislature to locate parks and a parade ground for the City of Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening. The Commissioners early the present Summer effected an organization by electing Judge JOHN GREENWOOD as President, LUTHER B. WYMAN, Esq., as Secretary, and appointing Committees for the different sections of the City. These Committees were directed to examine all eligible localities for parks in their respective districts, and report the result of their investigations, with such recommendations as they might deem appropriate. So much done, they adjourned for the Summer, and reassembled last evening for business. There were present Judge GREENWOOD, Ex-Mayor BERRY, Judge MOASE, Judge JESSE C. SMITH, Alderman MANGER, Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, and others. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Ex-Mayor BERRY, as Chairman of the Committee appointed for the Eastern District of the city, submitted a report recommending a site for a Park, accompanied by a map and drawings to illustrate the same. The Committee say that they found the duties assigned them more important and involving more responsibility than they had originally supposed. They go largely into detail as to the great increase in population in New-York and Brooklyn, which cities are spoken of as one great metropolitan district, predicting that on the Long Island side the great monster town will spread far beyond the county in which Brooklyn is located, and that this will be the case within ten years. This conclusion they adduce from the fact that New-York, from a population of 60,000 in 1800, has increased to 1,000,000 in 1859, while in commercial enterprise her exports have increased during the same period from $19,000,000 to $60,000,000, and her imports have reached the enormous sums of $200,000,000. This great increase in population and wealth is owing to the improvements she has made for the comfort and convenience of her citizens, such as the introduction of the Croton water, her numerous well-regulated public and private institutions, of which she may be justly proud, and last but not least, her great Central Park. Brooklyn, during the same period of time, has increased in population from 3,000 to 250,000, including the acquisition she has derived from her consolidation with the late town of Bushwick and City of Williamsburgh.

The Committee proceed to say that while they are willing to admit that Brooklyn owes in a great measure her rapid growth to her contiguity to New-York, still it will not be denied that New-York herself is indebted to the citizens of Brooklyn in some degree for the prosperity she enjoys and the elevated position she now occupies, inasmuch as it is to the untiring industry manifested by a large portion of the citizens of Brooklyn, who are engaged in attending to their daily avocations in the City of New-York, connected in one way or other with her commercial transactions, added to the enterprise of the citizens of New-York themselves, that gives her a position inferior to no other city.

Under these circumstances, the Committee think that New-York should show a more liberal spirit towards the citizens of Brooklyn than they have heretofore evinced, and increase the ferry accommodations. As a site for a park, the Committee recommend the high ground known as Ridgewood, at East New-York, giving as their reasons therefor, that it is more central than any other locality, more eligibly located, and more accessible by the railroads, and Macadamized roads leading to the different ferries which cross the East River. The proposed site has for its centre the principal Reservoir of the Water Works, with the grounds attached thereto, amounting to 40 acres, which already belongs to the city, to which the Committee propose should be added the grounds immediately surrounding, belonging to the Evergreens Cemetery, as well as those belonging to the Cypress Hills and the Jewish Cemeteries, and such other portions of land adjacent thereto as can be purchased at a fair valuation, which altogether would make a Park of 1,200 acres, including such Cemeteries. These grounds may be so arranged as to form one inclosure, and while each separate interest may control its own direction, for its own special advantage, they may be thrown open to the public, that all who may desire to enjoy the pleasure of comfortable drives and delightful walks can do so. The Committee urge the selection of the ground, which they propose to call "Ridgewood Park."

The report was laid on the table, to be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the Commissioners. Petitions for several small parks in the Eastern District were presented and appropriately referred, after which the Commissioners adjourned.

YOUTHFUL RIVER THIEVES.—JAMES BROWN, a youth 17 years old, was arrested yesterday by officer DOHERTY of the First Precinct Police, for attempting to rob a vessel lying near the South Ferry. The prisoner, with two comrades, approached the vessel in a small boat, and were creeping into the cabin for plunder, when their presence was accidentally discovered. One of the party was arrested and the others escaped in their boat.

ABDUCTING A CHILD.—The conductor and driver on one of the Greenpoint line of cars were arrested yesterday on a charge of having abducted a young miss 17 years old. They deny all knowledge of the young lady. The case will be investigated before Justice Fox to-day.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Queens County Agricultural Fair was held yesterday at Hempstead. The attendance of people from abroad was very large, and the display made by the farmers was an improvement upon any previous Fair of the Society.

POLITICAL.—The Americans in the Second Assembly District have placed MARCUS D. MOORE in nomination for Assembly.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medical qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good black cloth frock coats | $5 | to $8 |
| Fine black cloth frock coats | 10 | to 14 |
| The finest French cloth frock coats | 15 | to 20 |
| Cassimere business coats | 3 50 | to 12 |
| Complete cassimere business suits to match | 6 | to 20 |

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL TRADE.—KNOX has inaugurated the season by the production of another of those exquisite chapeaux, for which he has become so universally popular. It is neat, graceful, elegant, and excessively becoming, and will no doubt prove very attractive among the élite. Call at his store No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection from his immense stock of fall novelties.

[Advertisement.]

LACTONAH—THE ASIATIC ESSENCE OF MILK—the universal stimulus of Eastern nations. Found by experience to be especially adapted to our climate, curing dyspepsia, and having no reaction, removing the craving desire for other stimulants, as well as for itself. Only requires to be known to be valued as beyond price. Trial bottles 10 cents, with directions. Regular size 50 cents. Agency, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will be found a never-failing remedy in all cutaneous diseases. A few applications of it will effectually eradicate all those unsightly blotches and pimples which often disfigure the face. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 | 101½ | 150 Mich. Central R | 47⅜ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 88⅞ | 100 do | 47⅛ |
| 4,000 do | 89 | 100 do | 47⅛ |
| 15,000 Mo. State 6s | 84⅜ | 100 do | 47 |
| 1,000 Cal. State 7s | 83⅜ | 50 do | 47⅛ |
| 6,000 N. Y. Cen. Bds, '76 | 98⅞ | 100 do | 47⅜ |
| 2,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs | 73 | 175 Mich. So. & N. I. R | 6 |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds | 88 | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S | 24⅝ |
| 5,000 Del. L. & W. 2d M | 75 | 100 Panama Railroad | 118 |
| 10 Bank State of N. Y | 100 | 100 Ill. Central R | 67¾ |
| 10 Bank of Commerce | 98⅜ | 125 do | 67⅝ |
| 45 Amer. Exch. Bank | 101⅜ | 100 do | 67⅝ |
| 10 Bank of New-York | 103¼ | 30 Clev. Col. & Cin. R | 94 |
| 5 Park Bank | 105 | 100 Gal. & Chic. R. s30 | 75 |
| 50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd | 13⅜ | 100 do | 75⅛ |
| 50 Pac. M'l St. Co. b30 | 83⅞ | 100 do b30 | 75⅛ |
| 6 do | 84 | 300 do s30 | 75⅛ |
| 20 Penn. Coal Co | 853⅛ | 50 do b10 | 76 |
| 770 N. Y. Central R | 80½ | 311 do | 76 |
| 200 do b30 | 80⅝ | 50 do b30 | 76⅛ |
| 200 do b60 | 80⅝ | 100 do | 76⅛ |
| 50 do s15 | 80¼ | 150 do b30 | 76¼ |
| 150 do s30 | 80¼ | 100 do | 76¼ |
| 100 do s60 | 79⅜ | 50 do snwk | 76¼ |
| 600 do b10 | 80⅜ | 50 Cleve. & Tol. R | 25 |
| 100 do 60 | 80 | 100 do | 24⅜ |
| 100 do s10 | 80⅜ | 100 do s10 | 24⅝ |
| 120 Harlem R | 10¾ | 50 Chic. & Rock I. R | 69¾ |
| 50 Harlem R. Prefer'd | 37⅜ | 100 do | 69⅜ |
| 50 do b30 | 37⅜ | 600 do | 69½ |
| 30 Nor. & Wor. R | 45 | 300 do s30 | 69½ |
| 900 Reading Railroad | 44⅞ | 50 do b10 | 69⅜ |
| 100 do b60 | 45 | 20 Chic. B. & Q. R | 57⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 | 89 | 100 Chi. & R. I. R | 69¼ |
| 5,000 Mo. State 6s..b10 | 84⅜ | 50 do b60 | 69⅜ |
| 10,000 Va. State 6s | 94¾ | 50 Panama R. b30 | 118¾ |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds | 88 | 15 Gal. & Chicago R | 76 |
| 50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30 | 83⅜ | 100 do | 76⅛ |
| 50 N. Y. Cen. R. b60 | 80⅝ | 50 do b30 | 76⅛ |
| 50 do b30 | 80⅝ | 200 do | 76 |
| 200 do bnwk | 80⅜ | 150 do b30 | 76 |
| 100 do | 80⅛ | 50 do s5 | 76 |
| 50 Harlem Railroad | 10¾ | | |

THURSDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange moved with much irregularity of tone to-day. The large majority of Brokers and Jobbers continue to predict a material reaction from the recent advance, and while many of them have been selling *short* on this calculation, all express their surprise at the comparative stubborness of the market in resisting what they are pleased to believe, or find it their interest to call, "a natural reaction." The influences in the direction of the opinion that "prices must fall," are unusually strong on the Exchange, and but for the retrospect of a few months, when they were equally decided against any rise whatever, it would scarcely be prudent for the outside public to doubt that, with all the bright prospects of business on the Railways this Fall, and all the present ease and regularity of movement in the Money Market and in General Trade, a serious crisis to values on the Stock Exchange is now impending. That a good many of the *Bull* speculators have prepared themselves for such an event, by heavy realizations of profit, we have repeatedly intimated within the past week, and that some of them have even joined the *Bears*, for the moment, in desiring at least a moderate break-down, is now the current gossip on the Street. The progress in the work of reaction since yesterday, after a moderate day's business to 4 o'clock this afternoon, is a decline in New-York Central to 80¼, as against 80¾; Rock Island 69½, against 69⅞; Galena 76½, against 75⅞; Illinois Central 67, against 68; Hudson River 36½, against 36½; Michigan Central 47½, against 47½; Michigan Guaranteed 24½, against 24¾, and Toledo 24½, against 25 ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail were again firm, and brought 83¾, and Panama steady at 118¼@118½ ₱ cent., while on State Stocks prices were steady, and Missouris and Tennessees rather in demand at 84⅞ and 89 respectively at the Second Board. The general Share market late in the afternoon closed somewhat unsettled, and with a great variety of opinions, contrary, of course, as to the nature and substance of the recent advance, and the probabilities and extent of the much predicted reaction. The orders for New-York Central at 80 ₱ cent. were said to be considerable, while 80¼ ₱ cent was the last price paid on the Street. The telegraphic and other reports from the railways leading into Chicago, of the improved traffic in Grain, and the heavy passenger receipts resulting from the Fairs at Freeport and Chicago, were quite encouraging, and the reports of the large amount of Eastward bound freights on Lake Erie for the New-York roads, equally so.

In the Discount market to-day we hear of transactions at 7 ₱ cent. on first-class indorsed bills up to March 1, and 7½ ₱ cent. for March paper; still, there is a demand for prime thirty to 60-day acceptances at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Some prime lists of long paper have been taken this week at 7 ₱ cent. in exchange for Bills on London and Paris at current rates. Demand loans are easy at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions at 5@5½ ₱ cent. on State and Federal collections. The Customs to-day are $112,000, and payment of $100,000 was made into the Sub-Treasury on account of the Loan of Jan. 24. The other income, $80,000; disbursements, $124,000; balance this afternoon, $5,048,013. There was nothing of moment done in the Foreign exchanges. The German steamer *Bavaria*, for Hamburg and Southampton, took out $743,000 in Gold and Silver, and there is a further demand for the *Arago*, sailing on Saturday, against which Sight Exchange is being made on London at 110¼ net, and on Paris, f.5.10⅝@f.5.10. The 60-day rates on London are 110@110¼, and on Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

The August traffic on the Ohio and Baltimore Road is reported at $376,940, against $370,511 same month last year. The exact August traffic on the Illinois Central is $177,080, against $202,953 same time last season. The sales of lands by the Company during the month are $26,731, and the cash collections from previous sales $29,847. The traffic of the present month is materially advancing over the same period in 1858, and the prospect, we understand, is fair for $240,000@$250,000.

The basis of the Free Bank Circulation at present deposited with the State Auditor, is $8,926,525 in the sum total, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | $3,318,000 00 |
| Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 1,286,000 00 |
| Virginia 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 807,000 00 |
| Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 428,500 00 |
| North Carolina 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 338,500 00 |
| South Carolina 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 100,000 00 |
| Georgia 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 183,000 00 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 224,622 96 |
| Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 20,000 00 |
| Michigan 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 230,000 00 |
| Michigan 7 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 50,000 00 |
| United States 5 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 55,000 00 |
| Minnesota 8 ₱ cent State Bonds | 100,000 50 |
| Iowa 7 ₱ cent. State Bonds | 91,000 00 |
| Illinois Refunded | 1,004,000 00 |
| Illinois new Internal Improvement Stock | 337,553 54 |
| Illinois Liquidation Bonds | 12,000 00 |
| Illinois Interest Bonds | 26,660 42 |
| Illinois Michigan Canal Bonds | 287,400 00 |
| Specie